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QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

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* E/C.2/1993/1.

Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations should be limited to no more than two single-space pages. At its 1989 session, the Committee stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

At its 1991 session, the Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee (see E/1991/20, para. 47). The Committee decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration. The Committee recalled that organizations failing to submit adequate reports on time would be subject to reclassification in status that the Committee might deem appropriate, in conformity with paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) (see E/1991/20, para. 48). Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat, in December 1991, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of quadrennial reports.

The material issued in the present series of documents (E/C.2/1993/2 and addenda) has been reproduced as submitted and therefore reflects the policies and terminology of the organizations concerned. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Development.

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AFS INTERCULTURAL PROGRAMS, INC.

(Category II)

AFS is an international non-governmental, non-profit organization that promotes intercultural learning. Through intercultural learning programmes, AFS prepares participants - students, families, volunteers, educators and community leaders - to acquire the skills, attitudes and knowledge needed to contribute meaningfully in a culturally diverse and increasingly interdependent world.

AFS is a people-to-people movement that includes over 60 countries and links over 100,000 volunteers and 10,000 participants annually from all regions of the world through ideas, experience and humanitarian ideals. Through a wide range of exchange and language programmes in which participants live and work or study together, AFS presents individuals with a world larger than themselves. Participants gain a more profound cultural understanding of other societies, which is essential to the achievement of social justice, peace and harmony in a world of diversity.

AFS Intercultural Programs has demonstrated its strong commitment to the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations through the exchange programmes it operates. Its contributions to the work of the United Nations have concentrated on strengthening channels of communication between youth organizations and promoting coordination and information in the field of youth.

The AFS International Office, located in New York City, is the coordinating office for its constituent national organizations. Many of the national organizations maintain close cooperation with the United Nations associations in their countries and participate in activities at the local or national levels.

On topics concerning youth, AFS maintains contact with specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system. One agency which has been of help to AFS in the preparation of its policy and guidelines regarding AIDS education is the World Health Organization. During 1988 AFS sent representatives to United Nations Headquarters to attend meetings on AIDS discrimination and public health.

The value of AFS work in the field of youth education was acknowledged during the opening ceremony of the Inter-regional Meeting on the Establishment and Development of National Coordination Mechanisms for Youth, held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1989. AFS was greatly honoured that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, awarded AFS a special testimonial in recognition of dedicated service in support of the United Nations programme on youth. It was the first time such an award had been presented.

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In 1991, AFS co-sponsored a photographic essay contest with the objective of stimulating young people born in the decade of the United Nations Conference on the Environment (1972) to express their concerns and hopes for the earth through photography, thereby providing an opportunity for their concerns to be seen by the world leaders at the Earth Summit in 1992. Winning photographs from each country will be prominently displayed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, and the international winner will be awarded a trip to the Earth Summit.

During the years under review, the AFS governing body has been aided by its international trustees who have served in the United Nations - on the Economic Commission for Africa; as national director of the UNICEF/Australia Committee; and as a member of the Danish delegation to the General Assembly.

In its ongoing work in the fields of youth exchange and the promotion of international understanding and intercultural learning, AFS remains in the forefront of non-governmental organizations. During the period 1988-1991, AFS organizations operated programmes and exchanges in the following countries and territories: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Greenland, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. This widespread participation of countries demonstrates a strong commitment to geographical as well as socio-economic diversity and to the goal of extending opportunities for intercultural learning to the young people of the developing countries.

AFS is committed to the goals established by the United Nations General Assembly in the field of youth, including increasing and encouraging cross-cultural youth exchange. AFS looks forward to increased cooperation with the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, with national ministries, and with other non-governmental organizations working in the field of youth, in order to realize the strong potential for growth and development evident in young people.

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ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

(Category II)

The All India Women's Conference was established in 1927. It has over 2,000,000 members in 500 branches all over the country.

The aims and objects of the All India Women's Conference are to work for a society based on the principles of social justice, personal integrity and equal rights and opportunities for all, to work vigorously for the general progress and welfare of women and children, and to help women to utilize in full fundamental rights conferred on them by the Constitution of the Indian Union.

On 8 March 1991, two new branches in the tribal areas of Maharashtra opened, increasing membership by about 5,000.

The President, Secretary-General and Honorary Treasurer of the Conference attended the DPI/NGO Annual Conference on Peace, Justice and Development: Ingredients for an Emerging World Order, from 11 to 13 September 1991. The President made an excellent presentation on the final day of the Conference. The President attended the United Nations Conference on NGOs in a Changing United Nations: Opportunities and Responsibilities, from 28 to 31 October 1991. Two active members were deputed to attend the International Conference on Care of Elderly, at Hong Kong from 8 to 11 December 1991.

UNICEF held a consultation on non-governmental organizations and the advancement of the education of the girl child on 18 and 19 November 1991, which members attended. The organization's representative made a comprehensive and thought-provoking statement on the education and upbringing of the girl child in the Indian context.

The All India Women's Conference works in a decentralized manner by dividing the country into seven zones and zonal offices; zonal organizers are given the responsibility of carrying out the various programmes.

The Conference has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and UNICEF. It works closely with ESCAP and with the United Nations Association of India.

Ongoing projects

(a) Literacy classes for rural women are organized by the branches of the All India Women's Conference;

(b) Six short-stay homes for distressed women have been set up;

(c) Five old-age homes have been set up;

(d) Creches and child day-care centres are run;

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(e) For the conservation of energy, smokeless chulhas (hearths) have been introduced, along with solar cookers;

(f) Solar heating systems have been introduced in some parts of the country;

(g) A number of vocational training classes are held for training women in textile printing, print craft, weaving, carpet making, food processing etc.;

(h) During the period 1988-1991, the All India Women's Conference provided dwellings for widows and destitute women in the Habitat Programme;

(i) Forty camps for training in the protection of environment and 40 camps on the legal status of women were held.

Publications

Roshni, the house journal, is published regularly, and each issue focuses on a single, important aspect of women's development: for example, rural energy and environment, women and law, women entrepreneurs and financial support, women and literacy.

The All India Women's Conference has published the following books and reports:

Women's Struggle of AIWC, 1927-1990.

Rainbow in the Dark.

Woman with a Mission by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. Centenary volume.

The Path Finder by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy.

AIWC Workshop report on integrated project mechanics and project planning (in English and Hindi).

AIWC report on the Conference of South Asian Countries - Grass-roots-Level Workers: a Preparatory Conference to the World Summit.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS

(Category II)

Introductory statement

The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), founded in 1958, is a grass-roots membership organization of more than 33 million persons aged 50 or older in the United States and other countries, seeking both nationally and internationally to promote independence, dignity and purpose for older persons, enhance their quality of life, and to encourage older people "to serve, not to be served".

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Since 1987, AARP has collaborated with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to highlight the situation of older women in the Americas. In 1987 an extensive background report was prepared, followed by the organization and convening of the first Consulting Group Meeting on Midlife and Older Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: Current Research and Policy Implications. The meeting, held 18-20 October 1988, in Washington, D.C., was co-sponsored by AARP, PAHO, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations Office at Vienna), and the International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women. As a result, a joint AARP/PAHO book, Midlife and Older Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, was produced for use at an international conference in Acapulco on model programmes addressing the needs of older women and family support for the elderly in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Conference, entitled Coping with Social Change: Programs that Work, and sponsored by AARP and PAHO, was held in conjunction with the XIV World Congress on Gerontology, held in Mexico in June 1989. In 1990, mini-conferences on midlife and older women, based on the model of the Acapulco conference, were held in Ecuador (15 July) and Jamaica (29 October). In addition, during 1990 and 1991, AARP and PAHO developed a research protocol to study psycho-affective disorders in midlife women in the Americas. The protocol is being tested in Costa Rica and Puerto Rico in 1992.

AARP organized a workshop on older women's issues at the February 1990 NGO Consultation on Women in Vienna.

AARP has participated regularly in the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women, making oral statements and developing resolutions in support of midlife and older women, including calling for an expert group meeting on elderly women and development. In October 1991, in collaboration with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development, AARP co-sponsored and co-funded an international meeting of experts on the integration of ageing and elderly women into development. In 1992, based on a recommendation from the meeting, AARP, along with the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Population Division of the United Nations

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Secretariat, is developing a draft survey instrument to determine the status of older women in development. The instrument is being developed in Thailand and will be tested in Africa, Latin America and Asia in future years. In March 1992, AARP also participated in an expert group meeting of the Unit on Ageing to develop targets for the second decade of the International Plan of Action on Ageing. AARP staff continue to work with the Unit on Ageing to refine the targets for presentation to the General Assembly.

Working with the International Federation on Ageing, AARP drafted language that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted in 1991 in the United Nations Principles for Older Persons.

Other relevant activities

Since 1990, AARP has participated in a group of non-governmental organizations working for United States approval of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

AARP organized a plenary session and workshop on older women's issues during the International Conferences on Social Welfare, held in 1988 in Berlin and in 1990 in Morocco, organized by the International Council on Social Welfare, a non-governmental organization in consultative status.

AARP was one of the founders in 1991 of the Banyan Fund, an independent, non-profit organization operating under United Nations patronage. The Banyan Fund raises and allocates monies for community-based projects around the world that serve to empower older persons. AARP currently serves on the board of the Fund. AARP was also instrumental in the establishment of the International Federation on Ageing.

AARP coordinates the Global Link for Midlife and Older Women, and publishes a newsletter, Network News.

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CARE INTERNATIONAL

(Category I)

Aims and purposes

CARE International (CI) is an association of member organizations whose aims and purposes are to combat hunger, sickness and poverty and to contribute to social and economic development in developing countries and elsewhere.

Since the last reporting period, CARE Australia, CARE Danmark and CARE Japan have joined CAREs Britain, Canada, Deutschland, France, Italia, Norge, Osterreich and USA to create a federation of 11 members. Organizational growth has permitted CI to benefit from additional sources of funding such as DANIDA and AIDAB, the Danish and Australian official assistance agencies. More importantly, it has laid the foundation for even greater resources as the membership matures. The organization was granted consultative status (category I) with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its meeting of 22 May 1991. In that capacity, CI has registered its representatives to the Council's regional commissions and intends to participate in appropriate meetings.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council

Having only recently been granted category-I status, the Board of CI is reviewing how it can best and most constructively contribute to the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council. Through the offices of CARE Osterreich, CARE USA and the CI secretariat in Brussels, CI is able to attend pertinent meetings of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

CI's implementing members, CARE Australia, CARE Canada, CARE Deutschland and CARE USA, are engaged around the world with United Nations agencies in almost two dozen developing countries. This close working relationship takes place both at the field and at the headquarters level. It is exemplified by the following:

UNHCR

CI's deep concern for the plight of refugees and its established presence in more than 40 developing countries has led to close working relationships between the two organizations. Among the major projects undertaken during this reporting period are the Emergency Logistics Unit (ELU) in Somalia, the water tankering operation for refugees in southern Ethiopia, assistance to the refugees in holding centres in Thailand, assistance to the Somalis in Kenya, assistance to the refugees in Iran and Iraq and assistance to Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone. At the end of this reporting period negotiations were under way for future large-scale cooperation in Cambodia and Zambia.

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UNICEF

CI's health activities focus on the well-being of children and mothers. CARE USA joined UNICEF and other organizations to sponsor the Child Survival Development Education project. Many of the activities undertaken by the project are ongoing today. In addition CARE and UNICEF are partners in Belize, Bolivia, Chad, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda.

UNDP

Developmental programming is one of CI's major activities. CI offices around the world are in frequent contact with UNDP. Close working relationships have developed, as exemplified by ongoing projects in Sudan and Thailand.

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

In Niger, UNSO, working with CARE Niger, is providing substantial financial support to five agricultural and natural resource management projects at present under implementation.

WHO

Although CI has cooperated with WHO for many years and adheres to WHO's standards in the health field, the advent of the AIDS pandemic has strengthened and focused the relationship. CI is involved in WHO's Global Programme on AIDS and has sent representatives to a number of conferences sponsored by WHO.

WFP

WFP and CI are in frequent, close contact at all levels on the use and distribution of food. Field programmes in Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia are the result of this relationship.

FAO

At the field level, the close communication between FAO projects and CI projects benefits both organizations. CI, in collaboration with FAO and the World Bank, carried out forestry assessments in Cameroon, Kenya and Uganda, and works with FAO in the Agro-Forestry Kibwezi Environmental Management Project (AFKEMP) in Kenya.

UNFPA

In Bangladesh, UNFPA participates with CI in funding the training of immunizers. The project aims to immunize one half million children against tetanus, polio and measles, and includes a family planning component. UNFPA and CI work together in Rwanda, and UNFPA has assisted CARE USA in formulating its population evaluation and information, education and communications

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strategies. Through the sponsorship of informal meetings, letter writing and public speaking engagements, CARE USA has actively supported United States funding of UNFPA.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

As the reporting period came to a close, CI was working with the Conference secretariat to arrange for CI's accreditation to the Paris and New York preparatory committees and at the Earth Summit in Brazil.

CHANGE

(Category II)

CHANGE was formed in 1979 with the following aims:

(a) To educate and alert public opinion to the inequalities that are imposed on women through law, practice and custom, by disseminating information on their present situation as widely as possible;

(b) To encourage an international exchange of information on strategies to overcome disadvantage, discrimination and subordination;

(c) To advance the recognition of the inalienable human rights and human dignity of women and to publicize their abuse, whether by state, commercial interest or individual.

CHANGE fulfils these by means of publications, meetings, seminars, advocacy, action alerts and collaborating with other groups and international NGOs. The publications consist of three series - country reports (17 in print, always written by women from the country concerned, with eight more in production); "thinkbooks" (eight titles), and "actbooks" (which include No Short Cuts, a starter resource book for women's group field workers, which has been endorsed by UNIFEM). A poster series, Women: Backbone of the International Economy, produced for UNCTAD VII, is still available. CHANGE also maintains an international documentation centre which is consulted by many students and other visitors from overseas; it will be used as the base from which documentation centres for women's groups in several developing countries will be formed. The country reports are used by other groups, for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

When CHANGE was granted consultative status, category II, with the Economic and Social Council, it already had a long record of advocacy for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the United Nations Decade for Women and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. This had included advising national non-governmental organizations in many parts of the world, and organizing two conferences in the United Kingdom. (See, for example, Women's Studies International Forum: An Evaluation of the UN Decade for Women.) This was pursued through 1988-1991 in a variety of ways, a period in which CHANGE's funding increased substantially through the sale of our expertise as consultants on women in development, the integration of gender into policy, and the planning of strategies for non-governmental organizations.

In 1988, the Director of CHANGE attended the session of the Commission on the Status of Women and advised United Kingdom non-governmental organizations on the outcome. The following tasks were also undertaken: follow-up to the previous three years' work on integrating the Strategies and the gender dimension (particularly of macroeconomic areas) with the 500 European non-governmental development organizations in liaison with the European Community Directorate-General for Development, Brussels; completion of the European North-South Campaign on Solidarity and Interdependence, for which CHANGE's Director was an adviser introducing both the Convention and the Forward-looking Strategies to participants at conferences in Barcelona and Madrid. The Director was invited by INSTRAW to combine ILO/INSTRAW/UNESCO papers into a book, Bridging the Gap: Women's Studies & Development. She was also invited to Japan for a lecture tour organized by the National Women's Education Centre, concentrating on Networks to the Year 2000, therefore dealing with the Fourth World Conference among other issues and to the Society for International Development Triannual Conference in New Delhi, on a panel jointly organized with an Advisory Group member.

Unseen Phenomenon was published on the international rise of industrial homeworking. Several meetings were held in the Institute of Education, University of London, on the integration of gender into the work of non-governmental organizations.

In 1989, the Director attended the Commission on the Status of Women, and again advised the United Kingdom non-governmental organizations on the outcome. She was contracted by UNIDO to advise on the presentation of policy and programmes on women. She later visited Hong Kong, Malaysia and Australia for consultations with various groups and to renew and build contacts in those countries.

She also visited UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, the United Nations Secretariat, the ILO, UNCTAD, WHO and the Human Rights Division for various discussions concerning their programmes. To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, CHANGE organized a meeting with members of Parliament and non-governmental organizations. CHANGE founded the Women's Alternative Economics Group to promote recognition of the contribution made by women to the economy in many different ways and to encourage studies on these issues which can cause changes in policy, programmes and economic models, using the Strategies and materials from the United Nations Statistical Division.

CHANGE also provided papers for the Commonwealth secretariat, for the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting, and on successful distribution systems for appropriate technologies.

In 1990, CHANGE was again represented at the Commission on the Status of Women. It contracted with the Commission of the European Communities and the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Foundation for Cooperation to manage a research programme on women's status in 11 developing countries. CHANGE's principle - that authors of country reports should be from the country concerned in order to build up local research capacity and women's studies - was upheld. CHANGE's Director travelled to Botswana, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Guyana, also advising non-governmental organizations and women's bureaux on commission processes, the Strategies and the Convention. She also attended Rutgers University Planning Conference on Women's Human Rights and Violence Against

Women and visited UNIFEM, UNDP, INSTRAW (New York Office), UNICEF and UNESCO. She made a lecture tour in the United States, and attended the interdisciplinary Congress on Research on Women with Advisory Group members.

Publications: Armed Angels: Women in Iran and Malaysian Women at the Cross Roads.

In 1991 CHANGE was represented at the Commission on the Status of Women, and planned the Division for the Advancement of Women's seminar on political participation of women. After the satisfactory completion of the first phase of EC and ACP/EC contract, a second contract began, with Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau and Namibia. CHANGE advised the (United Kingdom) National Alliance of Women's Organisations on the Strategies and the Fourth World Conference through national preparations and advocacy. It issued three (freely available) newssheets on the Human Rights Year, Year of the Family, and the Fourth World Conference. The Director was asked to prepare the United Kingdom section of the report to the United Nations Committee on Civil and Political Rights. Femmes et Changements, an autonomous Francophone subsidiary of CHANGE, was formed for joint publications and consultancy work. The Director attended the UNESCO Seminar on Gender Studies, as workshop rapporteur.

Publications: Sexonomics: An Introduction to the Political Economy of Sex, Time and Gender; new editions of Providence and Prostitution: Image and Reality for Women in Thailand.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE

(Category II)

Founded in 1958 for the purpose of mobilizing Christians and their churches in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social justice, the Christian Peace Conference is a global organization of member churches, ecumenical councils and/or regional committees in 89 countries.

The largest member organization of the Christian Peace Conference is the Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate). The smallest is the Regional Committee of the Christian Peace Conference in Canada.

The structure of the organization is divided into five continental associations, or regional Peace Conferences: the African, Asian/Pacific, European, Latin American and Caribbean and North American. The organization's international headquarters is located in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The Christian Peace Conference maintains permanent, full-time representation at United Nations Headquarters in New York and is also represented at United Nations centres in Geneva, Vienna and elsewhere.

From 1985 to 1991, the Christian Peace Conference served as a member of the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO). The Conference is a member of several CONGO committees, including the Committee on Human Rights and its Subcommittee on Southern Africa, the Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief, the Committee on Disarmament, the Publications Committee of Disarmament Times, the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament (Geneva) and the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights (Geneva), among others.

From 17 to 21 October 1988, the Conference held a session of its 20-member governing body, the Continuations Committee. The meeting, held in Goerlitz, Germany, was devoted to the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The United Nations was represented at the meeting by the Special Adviser to the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament.

On 1 November 1989, the United Nations Secretary-General received a delegation of the leadership of the Christian Peace Conference. The members of the delegation included the organization's President, the General Secretary, the Chairman of the Continuations Committee, the United Nations representative and several officers of the organization. The meeting took place during a session of the Presidium of the Christian Peace Conference, held in New Jersey, United States, at the invitation of the Bergen County Council of Churches.

Mobilizing member churches of the Conference in support of the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament was the subject of a session of the Conference secretariat, held in Nadarzyn, Poland, 25 to 30 January 1988.

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In February 1988 the Conference initiated a consultation of non-governmental organizations with the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Peoples. The consultation, aimed at supporting the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights, was held in Geneva.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Conference, held at Raday College, Budapest, Hungary, 21-25 March 1988, was devoted to consideration of ways and means for the mobilization of Christian support for the work of the United Nations in the fields of disarmament and human rights, with particular attention to the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the third special session of the General Assembly.

The President of the Conference delivered an oral statement to the Committee of the Whole of the third special session. During the special session, leaders of the Conference were received by the President of the General Assembly for consultations. Regional Conference committees in Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia also sent observers to the special session.

The United Nations representative of the Christian Peace Conference presented an oral statement to the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of the Special Committee on Decolonization during the Subcommittee's consultations with non-governmental organizations in May 1989.

A delegation of the Christian Peace Conference participated in the European Regional Conference of the World Disarmament Campaign, held in Dagomys, USSR, 12-16 June 1989.

Each year the entire global constituency of the Christian Peace Conference observes the last Sunday in October as United Nations Sunday. This is the occasion for special services in the member churches of the Conference devoted to directing the attention and support of the Christian community to the work of the United Nations.

On 11 April 1990, the United Nations representative of the Conference presented an oral statement to the Special Committee on Decolonization of the General Assembly.

The consideration of ways and means for closer cooperation between churches and the United Nations system was the subject of a session of the Working Committee of the Christian Peace Conference held in Arnoldshain, Germany, 18-22 June 1990. Over 70 representatives of member organizations from 27 countries on five continents participated.

As a matter of standing organizational policy and practice, representatives and/or observers of the Christian Peace Conference are in attendance at most major United Nations meetings and conferences and at most major non-governmental organization events. Representatives of the Christian Peace Conference are in regular contact with the non-governmental organization units of the United Nations Secretariat serving the Economic and Social Council, the Department of Public Information and other components of the United Nations system.

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FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF FORMER INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS (FAFICS)

(Category II)

Introduction

The Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants (FAFICS) has 13 member associations in different parts of the world; two new members, with headquarters in New Delhi and Sydney, joined in 1991.

FAFICS undertakes "to uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations system and support the work of the organizations and bodies of the system, both directly and through its member organizations, in accordance with their competencies".

Other aims of FAFICS include representation of former officials of the United Nations system on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board; social contacts among former and current officials of the United Nations system; mutual help among members.

Participation in United Nations meetings

FAFICS has participated in various meetings of the United Nations, in particular the work of the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on Human Rights. Among the questions of particular interest in the former are those of ageing, health and housing. It supported the work of the International Federation on Ageing, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, in promoting the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, which have now been approved by the General Assembly.

Representatives of FAFICS have attended sessions of the Commission on Human Rights. At its forty-sixth session, besides making an oral intervention, FAFICS submitted a written statement (E/CN.4/1990/NGO/4) on the independence and security of international officials. At its forty-seventh session, FAFICS submitted a statement on that question which had been adopted, under the Federation's auspices, by six former executive heads of United Nations organizations (E/CN.4/1991/NGO/33). (Two more former executive heads later subscribed to it.) The statement has been widely reproduced and quoted; it was submitted by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) as an annex to its report to the General Assembly.

FAFICS is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and has regularly taken part in its meetings. It has cooperated, in particular, with the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), a non-governmental organization in consultative status.

FAFICS has been represented at all sessions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and its Standing Committee, and at sessions of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

Supporting the work of the United Nations

Members of the constituent associations of FAFICS are active in making the work of the United Nations better known through lectures, through their bulletins and newsletters and through articles in newspapers and magazines. Being former officials of the United Nations system, they are well placed to do this effectively. Many of them undertake technical cooperation and other assignments with United Nations organizations.

Other substantive activities

Member associations of FAFICS support aid projects in developing countries. Thus the British Association of Former United Nations Civil Servants (BAFUNCS) provides help to a farm project in Zimbabwe; the farm has provided former refugees and destitute old people with the means of raising and selling crops on a cooperative basis. The Association of Former United Nations Personnel in and of India (AFUNPI), Bangalore, supports a women's training project - Aid the Weaker Trust - and an orphanage in the village of Kengeri.

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FEDERATION OF NATIONAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING

(Category II)

Founded in 1932, The Experiment in International Living (EIL) was the first international and cultural exchange organization in the world. Originally based in the United States, it has evolved into a world-wide federation representing member organizations in 25 nations. Governed by a General Assembly which convenes annually, The Federation of National Representations of the Experiment in International Living is registered in Switzerland. The Federation's member organizations are privately run, non-profit, non-political and non-religious. Each has met the standards for acceptance into the Federation and operates with autonomy. The Experiment has held consultative status with UNESCO since 1958 and with the Council of Europe since 1981.

In September 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations proclaimed The Experiment in International Living a "peace messenger, in recognition of a significant contribution to the promotion of peace". In January 1991, EIL engaged in a joint venture with the Mayor and other officials of the city of Quito, Ecuador, in the design and creation of a permanent monument to peace in a public park of that city. A score of representatives of EIL attended the dedication of that monument. (The Secretary-General had, in September 1991, declared Quito to be a Peace Messenger city.) In continuation of these efforts, EIL co-sponsored a ceremony dedicating a peace monument in perpetuity in La Carolina park in the city of Quito during January of 1991. EIL's Executive Secretary prepared a kit for distribution to all its member organizations giving ideas for celebration of the International Day of Peace around the theme "Light a Candle for Peace", as previously announced by the United Nations. These ideas were taken up by members throughout the world.

In March of 1988, a representative of UNHCR was a panelist at an Experiment workshop on international careers in Brattleboro, Vermont, United States. And in June of 1988, a member of the United Nations Secretariat gave the commencement address at EIL's academic arm in the United States, the School for International Training, in Brattleboro. The ceremony marked the graduation of 28 students in the World Issues Program, an accredited programme bestowing the Bachelor of Arts degree.

In June of 1988, an EIL delegate joined the consultative meeting of non-governmental organizations on "Children and Peace" which was part of the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. EIL's official representatives to the United Nations also took part by attending and submitting a position paper.

On 16 December 1988, a representative of EIL attended a meeting on language barriers and information flow, co-sponsored by the Division of Translation of the United Nations Secretariat and the Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems.

In 1989 the Indian chapter of the Federation observed International Literacy Day by organizing literary competitions using poetry, painting, advertising, elocution, quizzes and debates. Approximately 1,000 students from 35 schools took part. In 1989, EIL attended the ceremony for the launching of International Literacy Year at the invitation of the Secretary-General and Director-General of UNESCO.

In each of the four years, 1988-1991, EIL attended the United Nations Non-governmental Organization/Department of Public Information conference in New York. In 1988 and 1989 representatives of EIL served as expert panelists during the conferences (The role of the United Nations in conflict resolution: peace-keeping and global security, 1988; Environment and development: only one earth, 1989.)

A faculty member of The Experiment's School for International Training and some of his students were very active in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. They participated in a March 1990 Preparatory Committee meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

International EIL groups of participants and students visited the United Nations in New York for briefings and tours in January of 1990 and in August of 1990. In April of 1988 a School for International Training student doing an internship at UNEP addressed a model United Nations assembly in Vermont, attended by international students learning English at EIL. In April 1990 an EIL delegate participated in a mock United Nations conference sponsored by the International Model UN Association in New York City.

A representative of The Experiment attended the first International Conference on the Educational Needs of Victims of Apartheid in Paris during June of 1991, at the invitation of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

Ongoing contracts of the United States EIL's Projects in International Development and Training include:

(a) An AIDS education programme in Uganda, which includes cooperation with the World Health Organization and provides testing of individuals who may be infected with the virus;

(b) Literacy and cultural orientation programmes in Indonesia and Thailand which serve refugees and asylum-seekers with UNHCR funding. Also, Afghan refugees in Pakistan attend educational programmes related to basic literacy and income generation through EIL's UNHCR-funded programme. A related programme of the United States EIL sent 15 high school students to Thailand in 1991 to assist in its refugee programmes.

International days, weeks, months and years, as announced by the United Nations, are regularly celebrated by EIL member organizations. For example, International Women's Day (8 March) was marked in 1990 on the Brattleboro campus with presentations, dinners, videos and a play; the International Day

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of Peace (19 September) was celebrated in New Delhi by a group of students, staff, participants and volunteers. The featured speaker was the Director of the United Nations Information Centre in New Delhi. World Food Day (16 October) was celebrated in 1989 on the Brattleboro campus with students and staff fasting and donating the money saved on that day's lunch to hunger causes. United Nations Day (24 October) was feted by the India EPI in 1989 at the Delhi and Bombay centres. Both sites held lectures on the role of the United Nations and the importance of non-governmental organizations helping it to carry out its mission. World AIDS Day (1 December) in 1989 was marked by a video series and a circular mailing on the Brattleboro campus; Volunteer Day (6 December) 1990 was celebrated by a parade in which an EIL delegation participated in Coffs Harbour, Australia. The parade recognized the contribution of volunteers to all sorts of organizations, including EIL. Human Rights Day was observed (10 December) in 1989 by regional centres of the Indian EPI in Bombay, Surat and Patna. The events were highlighted by talks on human rights issues, both locally and on a larger scale.

EIL's accredited representatives to the United Nations in New York attend weekly briefings and are active on the following committees: NGO Committee for the University for Peace; NGO Committee on Disarmament; NGO Committee on Sustainable Development; NGO Committee on Human Rights; NGO Committee on Youth (EIL is an elected member of this committee's Executive Committee); NGO Committee on UNICEF; and the NGO Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People.

FOUR DIRECTIONS COUNCIL

(Category II)

Four Directions Council (FDC) is an association of indigenous peoples of North America, devoted to the promotion of human rights, mobilizing linkages and cooperation among the indigenous peoples of the world and providing technical assistance to indigenous communities in the fields of self-government and environmentally sound development. All work is performed by volunteers provided by the participating communities, and overall administration continues to be donated by the Mikmaq Nation of Canada. As a matter of policy, the organization solicits and receives no funding of its own but does assist other indigenous communities in obtaining private and international financial aid.

In 1988-1991, FDC representatives regularly attended the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, its Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee for Development Planning and the General Assembly. They also participated in meetings of the UNICEF Executive Board, UNDP Governing Council, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. In particular, FDC participated actively in:

(a) The drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

(b) The decision by the General Assembly, in its resolutions 44/164 (1990) and 45/128 (1991), to proclaim 1993 International Year of the World's Indigenous People, and in consultations with UNDP and the Department of Public Information on the design of possible activities for the Year;

(c) The inclusion in Agenda 21, adopted by the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, of a chapter on the role of indigenous peoples, focused on technical cooperation for strengthening and applying traditional knowledge and skills;

(d) Preparing the reports of the Seminar on the Effects of Racism and Racial Discrimination on the Social and Economic Relations between Indigenous Peoples and States (1989) and the Global Consultation on the Right to Development (1990).

FDC representatives also participated actively in the drafting of the ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No. 169), which has now gone into force, and subsequently prepared a paper on possible modalities for a programme of financial and technical assistance for indigenous peoples, at the request of the International Labour Office. Informal consultations are now being conducted with indigenous peoples in North America, Latin America and Asia for the purpose of organizing "networks" to cooperate with the ILO at the field level.

Other relevant activities in the 1988-1991 period included:

(a) Providing technical support for the development of a database on transnational operations and investments in the lands of indigenous peoples, and preparing a report on the social, cultural and environmental impacts of the activities of transnational corporations on the indigenous peoples of the Americas (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/49);

(b) Helping other indigenous organizations and communities present their concerns to United Nations bodies, including legal assistance in submitting communications to the Human Rights Committee, and training the representatives of indigenous peoples in United Nations procedures through participation in FDC delegations;

(c) Arranging for students from indigenous communities to serve as interns in the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, and supervising them in their work assignments (six were placed and trained in 1988-1991);

(d) Providing translation, design and layout for the publication of a Mikmaq-language version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as part of the World Campaign for Human Rights;

(e) Preparing background papers on human rights and development for the 1990 and 1991 sessions of the Committee for Development Planning, and a background paper on indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge of ecosystems for circulation at the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(f) Distributing a semi-annual report on United Nations activities, distributed without charge to more than 100 indigenous peoples' organizations in 20 countries world wide.

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INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

During the 1988-1991 period, the Inter American Press Association continued and in some areas intensified its activities supporting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. No basic changes have occurred in the aims, geographical membership, funding or affiliation of the Association during the period.

Readily documented records show that officers or delegated representatives of the Association have participated in the following United Nations meetings and events, among others:

(a) February 1988 - Commission on Human Rights, Geneva;

(b) March 1988 - Meeting and interview with UNESCO Director General, Paris;

(c) May 1988 - Congress of the International Press Institute (a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council) at which the Director General of UNESCO was a featured speaker, Istanbul;

(d) December 1988 - Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Free Press Organizations* at which the Director General of UNESCO was dinner speaker, Paris;

(e) February 1989 - Commission on Human Rights, Geneva;

(f) April 1989 - United Nations Committee on Information, New York;

(g) March 1989 - UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communications, Paris;

(h) July 1989 - United Nations Committee on Information, New York;

(i) November 1989 - UNESCO General Conference, Paris;

(j) February 1992 - UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communications, Paris.

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* Informal non-governmental entity composed of the officers of six NGOs active in the area of freedom of expression.

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Association representatives frequently attended and always monitored meetings of the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly when news and information questions were under its consideration.

During the four-year period the Association increased the number of seminars sponsored by its Technical Center aimed at improving and strengthening the written communications media in Latin America and the Caribbean in the belief that a free and independent press is necessary to maintain freedom of expression and information in the Western Hemisphere, to which the Association's activities are primarily directed. Twenty-eight seminars were held, attended by a total of 1,324 participants from Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean. The seminars were held in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Atlanta, United States; Caracas, Venezuela; Taquero, Brazil; Santiago, Chile; Guayaquil, Ecuador; St. Petersburg, United States and Bogota, Colombia in 1988; in San José, Costa Rica; Asunción, Paraguay; Mexico City and Guadalajara, México; New Orleans, United States; Bucaramanga, Colombia; Mar del Plata, Argentina and St. Petersburg, United States, in 1989; in Guatemala City, Guatemala; Termas de Cauquenes, Chile; Las Vegas, United States; Sao Paulo, Brazil; St. Petersburg, United States and Lima, Peru in 1990; and in Guatemala City, Guatemala; Bogotá, Colombia; Las Vegas, United States; Acapulco and Cancún, México and St. Petersburg, United States in 1991.

Among entities collaborating with or co-sponsoring seminars of the Association were the Asociación de Entidades Periodísticas Argentinas (ADEPA); American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA); Inland Press Association, World Press Freedom Committee, Asociación Nacional de la Prensa de Chile (ANP), Asociación de Editores de Diarios del Ecuador, Poynter Institute, Asociación de Diarios Colombianos (ANDIARIOS), Agencia de Noticias EFE, Federación Internacional de Editores de Periódicos (FIEJ), Asociación Mexicana de Editores (AME) and Tinker Foundation.

As per normal practice, the Association's Committee on Freedom of the Press and Information met twice yearly and sent copies of its country-by-country reports on the state of the press in the Americas, its conclusions and resolutions passed by the Board of Directors or the General Assemblies to various authorities in the United Nations and other international bodies.

In contacts with the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, the Association reiterated that representatives are permanently invited and always welcome at Association meetings. Several invitations have been extended to the United Nations Secretary-General and the UNESCO Director General to address General Assemblies of the Association, but appearances have not been possible during the quadrennium because of schedule conflicts. Officers of the Association were present, however, at a meeting with the Secretary-General and officers from the other five groups of the Coordinating Committee of Free Press Organizations at the United Nations in New York in September 1989. And the UNESCO Director General is scheduled to speak on the programme of the

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Association's forty-eighth General Assembly in Madrid on 1 October 1992. The UNESCO Deputy Director was a featured speaker on the programme of the Association's mid-year meeting in Asunción, Paraguay, in April 1989.

News of United Nations system activities related to information receives wide distribution among Inter American Press Association members and others on the mailing list of its monthly publications (IAPA News and Noticiero SIP). At least 21 such news items have been published during the quadrennium.

The Association's Scholarship Fund has continued to provide grants permitting an exchange of Western Hemisphere journalists or graduate journalism students to study in other countries of the hemisphere. Approximately 350 scholars since its inception have received in excess of $1,250,000 - plus insurance and travel. Its awards programme continues annually to recognize newspapers and journalists for their coverage of news and promotion of friendship and understanding among the countries of the Americas.

All activities of the Inter American Press Association continue to be financed exclusively by dues and contributions from members and news-related foundations. The organization receives no financial assistance directly or indirectly from any Government or governmental body.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION AGAINST TORTURE

(Category II)

The International Association Against Torture (AICT - the acronym from its name in Spanish, Asociacion Internacional Contra la Tortura) was founded in 1977. The First International Assembly of AICT was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1988, where the organization's leadership was received by former Costa Rican President, Oscar Arias. The AICT Second International Assembly was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1990 and included the participation of many non-governmental organizations from throughout the Americas and Europe. The Assembly called on the AICT leadership to "pronounce upon violations of human rights in a way which implies a broad conception of what is torture, taking into consideration that it is more than just direct or immediate physical or psychological aggression, but includes other situations which produce suffering in human beings". The delegates also "underlined the importance of making use of the pertinent international mechanisms and forums, especially the United Nations". In this framework, the AICT continues to carry out its original mandate:

(a) To denounce the use of torture and to promote the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

(b) To educate its membership on human rights and the use of the instruments of the United Nations for the defence and promotion of human rights;

(c) To work with the victims of torture and their families in their healing process and reinsertion into society.

AICT is an international organization in that it is ultimately concerned with universal respect for human rights, using as its standard the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Conventions relating to the treatment of prisoners, against the use of torture, and statements and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies are important reference points for the work of AICT. AICT has also worked closely with the decisions of the United Nations dealing with apartheid, racial discrimination and the rights of indigenous peoples.

AICT plays an active role not only in the education of its constituency and the public on the various instruments of the United Nations but also in its interaction with other non-governmental organizations in consultative status. For example, in 1991 the Second International General Secretary of AICT was elected to serve on the Bureau of the NGO Committee on Human Rights/New York. AICT has served as an active member in a coalition of non-governmental organizations that met with members of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and with the Centre for Human Rights on the question of impunity for the violators of human rights.

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Since its accreditation, AICT has been active in the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations and various working groups - i.e., the Working Group on the Detained and Disappeared, Torture and Summary Executions. Delegations from AICT sections based in the Americas and Europe were accompanied by members of its International Executive Committee in addressing both the Commission and the Subcommission in 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. AICT participated in the Eighth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana, Cuba, in 1990 and the inaugural meeting of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Milan, in the autumn of 1991. In 1991, one of its documents growing out of the work of AICT/Honduras was published as document E/CN.4/1991/NGO/16 (12 February 1991), for the Commission on Human Rights. During 1988-1991, AICT wrote and orally presented statements to the Commission on Human Rights (1990, 1991), the Subcommission (1990, 1991) and the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1990).

The AICT International General Secretary held meetings with representatives of the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and many member States on issues related to the promotion of human rights. The organization's President worked closely with representatives of the United Nations in El Salvador and, as members of the international executive committee, supported his efforts through its offices in New York and Geneva. Since being granted consultative status in 1987, AICT has opened offices in New York (1988) and Geneva (1991) and has representation in Vienna as well. These steps were taken so that AICT would have a presence in those locations, the objective being to ensure AICT's ability to participate actively in United Nations work and to be accessible as a resource to United Nations member States, organizations and bodies.

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA LIBERTE RELIGIEUSE

ASSOCIACION INTERNACIONAL PARA LA LIBERTAD DE RELIGION

(Category II)

The International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) is an international non-governmental organization in category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It is also in consultative status with UNICEF and UNESCO. Its 65 member groups, including liberal religious organizations of Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Jews, Muslims, Shintoists and Sikhs, are located in 30 countries in Asia, Europe, North America and Africa. Through conferences, cross-cultural exchanges and social service projects, IARF seeks to advance dialogue, understanding and progress towards a global community of justice and peace.

IARF has active representatives in New York and Geneva. More than 650 individuals from 22 countries attended the most recent IARF triennial congress held in Hamburg, Germany, in 1990. The resolutions on disarmament, environment and human rights passed by the congress were closely related to United Nations priorities. One of the resolutions specifically requested IARF members to urge their Governments to ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

IARF participation in United Nations meetings

The presidents of two IARF member groups (Unitarian Universalist Association and Rissho Kosei-kai), speaking on behalf of IARF, addressed the United Nations General Assembly at its third special session on disarmament. A written statement was also presented.

Representatives of IARF attended the World Disarmament Campaign Regional Conference (June 1989) and the Peace Messenger Organizations' Conference (June 1990), both held in Dagomys, USSR.

An IARF representative spoke to the Amendment Conference to the Partial Test Ban Treaty on 9 January 1991.

On 12 June 1991, IARF participated in the NGO Consultation of the World Conference on Human Rights, co-sponsored by the NGO Committee on Human Rights and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. Several specific recommendations were made for the agenda of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, including women's rights, prisoners' rights, the right to leave one's country and return, self-determination, anti-semitism, and - of greatest interest to IARF - actions against religious intolerance.

IARF cooperation with United Nations programmes

IARF representatives served on the bureaus of the NGO Committees on Disarmament, on Freedom of Religion or Belief, and on Human Rights. IARF representatives were members of the NGO Committees on Ageing, the Family, Population, Status of Women and University for Peace.

The New York NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief, developing from an ad hoc group to one more strongly focused on implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and the relevant article (18, on freedom of thought, conscience and religion) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, is working closely with the Geneva-based NGO Committee on Freedom of Conscience, Religion or Belief. As an interfaith organization, IARF has a particular interest in these committees. IARF representatives in New York and Geneva serve as chairs of the two closely related Committees.

IARF was one of several NGOs co-sponsoring the revised draft of the declaration of older persons' rights, presented to the February 1991 meeting of the Commission for Social Development.

IARF members shared actively in preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, working with the International Coordinating Committee on Religion and the Earth and other organizations, and will have representatives at the Conference in Rio de Janiero in June 1992.

Through its social service network, IARF sponsors more than 100 programmes, enabling local groups to improve rural economic development by means of appropriate technology (agricultural, fisheries, reforestation), education, vocational training, literacy, health, nutrition, housing and shelter, youth services, children's nutrition and reconciliation. Emergency relief work followed the 1990 earthquake and flood in the Philippines, the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh, and other disasters. Created in 1978 "to translate our common religious convictions and social commitments into concrete actions", the network does not raise and dispense large amounts of money or rely on a large staff. Projects are small but relate directly to people who, with minimal assistance and encouragement, can then build their own futures.

Women's literacy has been an important priority for IARF. Women have learned more than how to read in classes sponsored by the Brahmo Samaj, IARF member group in Harinavi, India. Putting new skills to work, participants have also set up successful small businesses. Profits have significantly improved the lives of entire families. During the 8 September 1991 public observance of World Literacy Day in Harinavi, women and men celebrated progress together.

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A recently initiated human rights network provides information on situations where members' actions and letters can be useful in promoting and protecting human rights. Situations in Bangladesh, Greece, Hungary, India, Romania and Tibet have received attention. A striking example of interfaith cooperation was the holding of a conference in facilities of the Hindu Brahmo Samaj in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Muslim students damaged the building in 1990, but with the cooperation of the Dayemi Complex Bangladesh, an IARF Muslim member group, after repairs were made an interfaith conference could be held in the facility.

IARF informational activities at United Nations Headquarters

Two conferences, open to IARF members, are held in New York each year. Every November, 25 secondary-school-age students are selected, using criteria of merit and geographical balance, to attend a three-day Youth Conference on Disarmament. Representatives from the Department for Disarmament Affairs and United Nations missions address the Conference.

Each April a seminar on a different topic attracts about 140 participants. Recent subjects covered have been: "For a better world - disarmament and human rights" (1988), "The United Nations building a better world - United Nations agencies at work" (1989), "Children, the future and the United Nations" (1990) and "Environment and development - action for a common future" (1991).

IARF, at its headquarters in Frankfurt, publishes a semi-annual news magazine, IARF World. It regularly includes articles on the United Nations. In New York, the IARF representatives publish a newsletter, Window on the World, focusing on United Nations issues, eight times each year.

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTEER EFFORT

(Category II)

The International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) was founded in 1970 as a world-wide non-profit non-governmental organization to encourage and promote volunteering among people of all nations and to promote voluntary participation in improving the quality of life in communities and neighbourhoods throughout the world. It also seeks to provide a network for the exchange of relevant information and for interaction, by organizing international, regional and national conferences, training sessions and meetings to enhance skills, increase participation and understanding among and between volunteers, volunteer management and clients. In October 1991, the first African training session was held in Botswana. Community leaders from 23 African nations attended. The 1988 biennial conference was held in Washington, D.C.; the 1990 biennial conference in Paris. In interim years regional conferences have been held in Fiji, Singapore, Ecuador, Argentina and Japan.

The number of member countries has grown from 43 in 1988 to 58 in 1991.

Region	1988	1991
Africa	4	15
Americas	14	14
Asia	12	11
Europe	14	10
Oceania	3	4

Membership fees continue to be the major source of funding for ongoing operations. The staff is comprised of the board members, and all work is volunteered. Assistance from corporations and individuals has supplemented registration fees at conferences and training sessions, in order to provide scholarships for developing country volunteer leadership. Donations have covered a portion of the printing costs of brochures and newsletters.

IAVE participation has not included oral and/or written statements to the Economic and Social Council but has included regular attendance at United Nations and NGO sessions.

The IAVE main representative and/or the assistant representative regularly attend the weekly Department of Public Information/NGO briefings. The material gained is shared with the general membership and in depth with individual IAVE members, as appropriate. Both the 1990 Conference, "A World Safe for Children", and the 1991 NGO Conference, "Peace, Justice and Development: Ingredients for an Emerging World Order", were attended by IAVE representatives. The assistant representative and two IAVE members attended

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and reported on the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. In 1990, the main representative attended the Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Paris. To increase the ability of IAVE members to interact with other non-governmental organizations in furthering the work of the United Nations, the assistant representative participates on the following NGO Committees: Youth; Sustainable Development; Human Rights; and the Status of Women. As with other meetings, reports are shared with the membership. The main representative (chief executive officer) attends meetings of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women and is a member of the NGO Commitee on Narcotic and Substance Abuse. Reports of sessions are distributed to the general membership through the quarterly newsletter. Information is also obtained from United Nations materials such as brochures, press releases and newsletters. Should an individual member request information on a specific subject, the member is sent materials and kept abreast of the status of the subject. The Board members are regularly sent more comprehensive reports (than appear in the newsletter) with related United Nations materials to share with members in their regions. In addition, United Nations workshops and round tables have been held at IAVE biennial and regional conferences. At each session, interest in the United Nations programmes has increased.

At the 1987 IAVE board meeting in Portugal, the chief executive officer proposed that each IAVE member country celebrate 5 December as International Volunteer Day (IVD). The suggestion was approved. In 1987, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain celebrated IVD. In 1991, 15 countries had programmes for the Day - Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, India, Israel, Japan, Mauritius, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Venezuela. Celebrations included meetings, gatherings, luncheons, parades, training sessions and, in one South American country, a special mass. Other United Nations days observed by IAVE include International Women's Day (Costa Rica, Ecuador and the United States) and the International Day of Peace (Ecuador).

The main representative has met with staff of the United Nations Development Programme in New York, Jordan, Turkey and Costa Rica, as well as with staff of UNEP and of the United Nations Office at Geneva. Each meeting has revealed ways to extend IAVE's participation in programmes that follow United Nations concepts.

In Vienna the IAVE United Nations representative regularly attended the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as events sponsored by the Division for the Advancement of Women. The representative has forwarded information to IAVE members. It has been particularly valuable to those working for the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in their respective countries.

The issues of particular interest to IAVE are volunteerism, AIDS, the environment, youth, women, health, population, the prevention and reduction of drug abuse, and education and literacy. Packets of materials are sent quarterly to each member of the board, who in turn share the information with members of their region.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATORS FOR WORLD PEACE (IAEWP)

(Category II)

IAEWP is primarily committed to promoting international understanding and world peace through education, to protecting the environment from man-made air and water pollution, and to helping implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Association is in consultative status with UNICEF and UNESCO as well as the Council. It has chapters in over 50 countries around the globe. Its members work through international exchanges, community outreach and education, multifaceted dialogue with international leaders, UNESCO clubs, lecture presentations, seminars, workshops, special events, international and national conferences and monthly meetings. It publishes several newsletters, bulletins, newspapers, journals, books and cassettes in a number of languages, including French, Romanian, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Arabic and English.

1988

The national chancellor of the Association for Belgium established a plan of cooperation between IAEWP and the committee of UNESCO-associated schools. The national chancellor for Colombia developed United Nations projects under the auspices of IAEWP. The Vice-President for European Affairs organized an East/West seminar on world integration, world unification and world government for a week beginning 24 October 1988. The national chancellor for France participated in several UNESCO conferences. The Vice-President for Arab Affairs established a centre for peace/war studies under the auspices of IAEWP. The Association explored ways in Seoul to make IAEWP a factor in the future peaceful reunification of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The acting national chancellor for Spain was very active in the promotion of human rights in Latin America. The national chancellor for Uruguay is seeking means to make IAEWP an effective arbitrator in governmental foreign problems. The 1988 issue of Peace Education Journal on the theme "Gandhi, non-violence and peace" was published.

1989

The national chancellor for Belgium visited the Secretary-General of IAEWP at Bucharest to plan a series of academic activities for peace in European schools. The Vice-President for European Affairs offered to make the IAEWP European headquarters at Hesbjerg Castle in Denmark an international Buddhist peace centre. The national chancellor for Brazil formed a national chapter at Sao Paulo and publishes the IAEWP national newsletter in Portuguese. The 1989 issue of Peace Education Journal was on the theme "Peace through teaching of human rights".

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1990

The special consultant of the Association for Greece organized in January 1990 an International Conference on Peace Problems in the Mediterranean Region. The national chancellor for Australia discussed the philosophy and activities of IAEWP on a radio programme in Perth. The Secretary-General of IAEWP announced that nine schools in Bucharest, Romania, were selected as pilot schools of IAEWP for peace studies for 1990-1991. The Secretary-General of IAEWP became the new Secretary-General of the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO. The national chancellor for Afghanistan developed peace education projects to help solve some of the nation's social problems. The national chancellor for Argentina was exploring the possibility of establishing a centre for peace/war studies under the auspices of the IAEWP. The national chancellor for the Philippines established a multi-purpose hall to be used for seminars and conferences and as a centre for the development of health projects. The State chancellor for Georgia, United States, developed an IAEWP project entitled "The curtain of peace and freedom". The IAEWP Fifth World Congress was held at three places - at the University of Calabar in Nigeria, at the Institut des affaires internationales in Boissy St. Leger in France, and at Kyung Hee University, Seoul, on the theme "The achievement of an enduring world peace in a nuclear age". The IAEWP President participated in the World Congress on Human Rights (New Delhi, 10-15 December 1990) organized under the auspices of Jawaharlal Nehru University and Centre for Human Rights. The national chancellor for Bangladesh developed a nutritional project for the poor in Bangladesh.

1991

An information paper concerning IAEWP activities world wide was published in January 1991 by the Association's Vice-President for Arab States. The national chancellor for El Salvador made final arrangements with the Government to implement a peace education project in all the schools of the nation. The national chancellor for Germany wrote a document entitled "The Gulf crisis: how to secure peace among people". The IAEWP consultant and the Secretary-General of the National Commission for UNESCO in Romania designed a project on education for democracy through culture. On 22 February and 22 March 1991 the Executive Vice-President made a presentation at the United Nations to a group of non-governmental organizations, diplomats and staff members. The national chancellor for India published an IAEWP national newsletter in March 1991 covering the report on the national convention held in February 1991. The national chancellor for France participated in the third Meeting of the Standing Committee elected by the 22nd Conference of NGOs at UNESCO House, 9-11 April 1991. The General Chapter of IAEWP met in London, 14-17 May, to set up the agenda for the IAEWP 6th World Congress, to be held in Malta, 23-28 November 1992, on the theme "International Peace Conference dealing with social welfare, health care and educational needs. The Vice-President for European Affairs conducted research on Islam and its contribution to the development of human rights and world peace. The national chancellor for Greece organized a successful symposium on the topic "A peace

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attack to the Persian Gulf war". The national chancellor for Lebanon established a genuine peace dialogue between the Islamic and Christian communities in Lebanon. The Vice-President for Latin American Affairs developed a cooperative project between Uruguay's National Library and the IAEWP for world peace. She set up in Montevideo a Centre for Peace/War Studies. The Vice-President for African Affairs is publishing the IAEWP continental newsletter from Kinshasa, Zaire. The national chancellor for South Africa distributed a brochure entitled "Towards peace and security in Africa". The Executive Vice-President spent 1991 in Panama developing a three-fold peace education project that is meant to bring long-term peace and stability to the Central American region by the end of the 1990s. The national chancellor for France participated in the fourth meeting of the Standing Committee elected by the 22nd Conference of NGOs at UNESCO House, 16-18 December 1991.

INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The ICA exists to contribute to the understanding and solution of world-wide problems through the use of cartography in decision-making processes; to foster the international dissemination of environmental, economic, social and special information through mapping; to provide a global forum for discussion of the role and status of cartography; to facilitate the transfer of new cartographic technology and knowledge between nations, particularly the developing nations; to carry out or promote multinational cartographic research in order to solve scientific and applied problems; to enhance cartographic education in the broadest sense through publications, seminars and conferences; and to promote the use of professional and technical standards in cartography. The Association works with national and international governmental and commercial bodies and with other international scientific societies to achieve these aims.

Membership

The membership of ICA is by nation only and there are currently 67 members. The category of affiliate members allows for organizations within a country to become involved. ICA has now 10 affiliates.

Scientific meetings

The ICA holds major scientific meetings every two years. The last ones were held in 1989 (Budapest, Hungary) and 1991 (Bournemouth, United Kingdom), and the next will be in 1993 (Cologne, Germany). In 1991 all ICA commissions held technical and scientific meetings during the General Assembly. They produced a report for the General Assembly covering the period 1987-1991.

Education and training activities

Under the leadership of the Commission on Education and Training a series of seminars have been held:

(a) Teaching computer-assisted map design (Munich, 1988);

(b) Teaching cartography for environmental information management (Enschede, Netherlands, 1989);

(c) Teaching the interface between cartography, remote-sensing and GIS (Budapest, 1989);

(d) Teaching the history of cartography (Uppsala, Sweden, 1991);

(e) Training in basic cartography (Bangkok, 1991).

The first two volumes of the Basic Cartography series have been supplemented with an exercise manual. Volume 1 has been revised, and the publication of volume 3 is expected in 1993.

Activities related to United Nations

ICA was accepted in 1987 as a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II). It has made every endeavour to participate in appropriate United Nations seminars and conferences, with special emphasis on the regional cartographic conferences (Americas: New York, January 1989; Asia and the Pacific: Bangkok, February 1991, prepared by the United Nations Cartographic Experts Meeting in Vienna, 1990) and on the United Nations Group of Experts in Geographical Names (Geneva, November 1991).

ICA was accepted in UNESCO in 1990 as non-governmental organization (category c).

Publications

The ICA has a Publications Committee to coordinate the publications produced by its commissions. A newsletter is published twice yearly. Recent publications are:

(a) Compendium of Cartographic Techniques (1988);

(b) Basic Cartogrpahy, vol. 2 (1988) and Exercise Manual (1991);

(c) Thematic Mapping from Satellite Imagery (1988);

(d) Spatial Database Transfer Standards: Current International Status (1991);

(e) Advances in Cartography (1991);

(f) Cartography - Past, Present and Future (1989);

(g) Inventory of World Topographic Mapping, vol. 1 (1989) and 2 (1991);

(h) Proceedings of the 15th International Cartographic Conference, "Mapping the Nations" (1991), two volumes.

Future plans

New terms of reference have been defined for the 16 commissions and working groups for 1991-1995. Many commissions will attend seminars and meetings in the coming years, especially in Washington, D.C. (August 1992), Cologne (May 1993, 16th International Cartographic Conference) and Barcelona (September 1995, 17th International Cartographic Conference and 10th General Assembly).

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The Association is developing a training programme in geographic information systems for the third world, in cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat.

Conclusion

ICA continues to develop and spread its influence around the world, particularly in education. Technical publications are in preparation, and a number of activities are set up with sister societies involved in related domains within the International Union for Surveys and Mapping and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

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INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

(Category II)

The International College of Surgeons (ICS) is a world federation of general surgeons and surgical specialists. The purpose of the College is to advance the art and science of surgery by bringing together surgeons of all nations, without regard to nationality, creed or colour, facilitating an international exchange of surgical knowledge.

The ICS current world-wide membership is approximately 14,000 general surgeons and surgical specialists from 108 countries. They are organized in 62 national sections, each section directed by its own national officers. The College continues to grow. The most recent additions to membership were the national sections in Bulgaria, Russia and Singapore. The College's global network of surgeons is pursuing an international humanitarian role in an effort to raise the level of health in every country.

ICS works closely with the Economic and Social Council, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS), the World Medical Association (WMA), Action in International Medicine (AIM), MediSend and UNICEF.

Since January 1992, ongoing discussions have been taking place between the President of the ICS and the Medical Officer for Clinical Technology of WHO regarding the involvement of the College in United Nations activities with regard to disaster reduction. Currently, communication is being exchanged with UNDRO in Geneva regarding medical/surgical aspects in disaster programmes. ICS cooperates with the Emergency Preparedness and Response unit of WHO. ICS was on line to assist during the recent Persian Gulf conflict and is available during any international crisis.

A test group of 20 British "flying doctors" has been drafted by the ICS president. They are willing to travel at a moment's notice to international war and disaster sites - wherever military and local doctors need support. If successful, this programme will be expanded by other ICS national sections.

Correspondence is being exchanged with the secretariat of District Health System Day Surgery Project of WHO and the Chief of External Relations and Inter-Agency Affairs of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, examining a possible prospective role for the College in disaster programmes. At the College's biennial meeting in London 1994, sessions will be devoted to health development programmes directly related to WHO initiatives.

In November 1991, the ICS president met personally with the director of Health Services Development and Planning of WHO/Western Pacific Region in Manila to discuss the medical needs of the Philippines, Macau, Cambodia and China, WHO participation in sessions covering community care and health financing, and involvement in the United Nations health professions volunteer scheme.

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Les Medecins du monde (Doctors of the World), known world wide for their medical missions, are meeting with ICS officers to investigate ways to use the ICS network of 62 national section presidents who have immediate access to 14,000 eminent surgeons throughout the world. The ICS recently assisted Les Medecins du monde by providing a surgeon with maxillofacial expertise to carry out a two-week mission in Ethiopia.

In 1989 the ICS official representative participated in the Forty-second World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland. Workshops addressed planning and closer collaboration between institutions in developed countries and those in developing countries. The 1990 eighty-fifth session of the Executive Board of WHO was also attended by the ICS official representative. In 1991 the ICS official representative attended the WHO meeting in Tokyo. The ICS executive director participated in the Action in International Medicine (AIM) World Assembly in Toronto, Canada, where the plight of third-world doctors in rural settings was brought out: they suffer from isolation, an overwhelming patient load, and inadequate facilities and supplies. ICS hopes to collaborate with AIM projects to alleviate this situation. ICS also established ties with MEDISEND, an organization established to obtain, assemble and refurbish medical supplies and equipment no longer being used, and distribute them to less developed countries.

From 1988 to 1991 ICS sent 11 surgical teams of highly qualified surgeons and surgical specialists to developing countries. The teams taught and demonstrated surgical techniques at medical schools and hospitals. Long-lasting links were forged between the hospitals or universities of both groups so that there was a fruitful exchange of information even after the visit. The Surgical Teams Program sends teams that include surgeons from nearby countries who are sensitive to local cultures. The duration of a team visit is from two to five weeks in the host country in order to guarantee that the service of the team is really effective.

From 1988 to 1991 ICS provided research and scholarship grants to 16 young surgeons, with special focus on applicants from developing countries.

In 1990 the ICS Biennial Congress proceedings were published in a book entitled General Surgery: Current Status and Future Trends. It reviews the scientific programmes of the Congress. A professional surgical journal, International Surgery, is published four times a year. The last four issues contained articles from more than 50 countries, thus providing a world-wide continuous updating of surgical knowledge.

The International Museum of Surgical Science in Chicago features educational exhibits for the general public free of charge. A reading room displays WHO and UNICEF printed material. Recently ICS has been cooperating with the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA), UNICEF and WHO by displaying their literature in the ICS Museum reading room to increase public awareness of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative. Tours, lectures and educational programmes are presented for high school and college students (with emphasis on minority groups), and visitors are encouraged to take

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literature home or read in the library and reading room. In the summer of 1991, the Museum responded to UNICEF's Education Committee focus on the education of the girl child and the urban child programme. It introduced several two-week summer programmes for third- and fourth-year high school students, and encouraged by the positive feedback, will offer them again, during the summer of 1992. The programme is designed for students who have an interest in medical and health careers, science and technology. There is no charge for participating students. The first project had an enrolment of 30 students, 19 of them girls. (A video on the subject has been made available to the Secretariat.)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

(Category I)

Founded in 1946, IFAP is a world-wide body grouping together over 80 national-level independent farmers' organizations and agricultural cooperatives. It acts as a forum for exchange among members and is the recognized spokesman for the world's farmers in international forums. It also promotes the creation and strengthening of representative farmers' organizations around the world. Over the past four years, membership in IFAP has increased by almost 20 per cent, with an additional six organizations from the African region, four from central and south America, three from Asia and one from Central Europe. IFAP maintains regular contacts with the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status.

IFAP maintains a permanent representative in Rome, who attends on a regular basis meetings of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Council (WFC) and World Food Programme (WFP). Between 1988 and 1991, IFAP participated in over 50 meetings with these bodies. IFAP's permanent representative in Rome also served as Chair of the group of international non-governmental organizations based in Rome, making statements to FAO and IFAD on their behalf. In addition, the IFAP secretariat organizes specific consultations with the above-mentioned Rome-based United Nations agencies, as necessary.

Some of the many IFAP activities with FAO and interventions on behalf of farmers' organizations over the past four years have included:

(a) Statement and recommendations to the tenth session of the Committee on Agriculture, Rome, April-May 1989, on people's participation in rural development;

(b) Statement to the FAO Council, 98th session, Rome, 19-30 November 1990, on environment and sustainable development: needs of the farming community;

(c) Addresses by IFAP presidents to the plenary session of the 26th and 27th FAO biennial conferences, Rome, November 1989 and 1991 on the key role of farmers' organizations in achieving sustainable agricultural development and food security;

(d) Sponsorship for study on chambers of agriculture, Côte d'Ivoire, and financial contribution to IFAP workshop on case studies of farmers' organizations in Africa, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 12-14 December 1989. Participation of six women farm leaders in this event was made possible through a financial contribution from UNIFEM;

(e) IFAP Executive Committee consultations with Dr. E. Saouma, Director General of FAO, 22 May 1991.

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(f) Two IFAP consultations with FAO Commodities and Trade Division, Rome, 2 March 1989 and 23 May 1991;

(g) Participation by FAO officials in IFAP World Farmers' Congress, Trondheim, Norway, May-June 1990 and in IFAP Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development, Reykjavik, Iceland, 16-18 October 1991;

(h) IFAP consultation with regional officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 8 July 1989.

With the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAP activities have included:

(a) Consultation with African and Asia Divisions of IFAD, May 1989;

(b) Sponsorship of two women farm leaders in regional consultations for the Economic Advancement of Rural Women, Dakar, Senegal, 29 July-3 August 1991 and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 15-21 September 1991; IFAP representation in international consultation on the same subject, Rome, 26-28 October 1991;

(c) Two IFAP consultations with the Vice-President of IFAD, 23 November 1989 and 22 May 1991;

(d) Participation by IFAD Vice-President and officials in IFAP developing country seminars; presentations to World Farmers Congress, Adelaide, Australia, May/June 1988, Trondheim, Norway, May/June 1990;

(e) Statements by IFAP to the IFAD Governing Councils in January 1988, 1989, 1990 and May 1991, highlighting the need for a participatory approach to development.

Activities with the World Food Council have included:

(a) Two IFAP consultations with the Executive Director of WFC, Rome, 21 November 1989 and 22 May 1991;

(b) Address by IFAP President to the plenary session of the World Food Council, Copenhagen, Denmark, 5-8 June 1991, on farmer security - the key to world food security.

IFAP's contacts with the World Food Programme included:

(a) Participation in joint COPAC/WFC international symposium on food aid and cooperatives, hosted by the United Nations and UNIDO in Vienna, 14-16 September 1988. Sponsorships were given to two African farm leaders to participate in the event;

(b) Two IFAP consultations with the Executive Director of WFP, 23 November 1989 and 23 May 1991.

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With the World Health Organization, activities have centred on:

(a) Consultations with four departments of WHO, on issues concerning harmonization of international health and sanitary regulations, input use and residues in meat production, and dietary guidelines, 9 November 1988;

(b) Consultation with WHO on food and nutritional guidelines, 5 March 1991;

(c) Participation in First European Conference on Food and Nutrition Policy, 1-5 October 1990, Budapest, Hungary.

IFAP and its member organizations have been closely involved in preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. IFAP was instrumental in having included in Agenda 21 a special section on strengthening the role of farmers and on promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development. This latter contribution resulted from IFAP participation in the FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, which took place in "S-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, 15-19 April 1991. Grants were given to four farm leaders from the major regions to participate in the event, the African regional working group being chaired by the President of the IFAP Zimbabwean member organization. IFAP was also active in three of the four preparatory committee meetings for the Conference, three of which fall into the time period covered by this quadrennial report:

(a) 10 March-5 April 1991: a written statement emphasizing the importance of a farmer-centred approach to sustainable agricultural development was distributed to Working Group I;

(b) 16 August 1991: an oral statement emphasizing the need to balance environmental and developmental imperatives with regard to sustainable agriculture was given to Working Group I.

In addition, the Deputy-Secretary-General of the Conference secretariat gave the keynote address to the IFAP Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development, Reykjavik, Iceland, 26 October 1991. Following this, IFAP was consulted by the secretariat on the draft text for Agenda 21 on strengthening the role of the farmer.

Through its involvement in the activities of the Committee for the Advancement and Promotion of Cooperatives, of which IFAP currently holds the chair, IFAP has biannual meetings with the Cooperative Divisions of the International Labour Organisation and FAO. Working sessions have taken place in New York and Washington, D.C. (March 1988); the Vienna International Centre (12-13 September 1988 and 24-26 September 1991); Brussels (24-26 April 1989); Paris (12-23 September 1989); Rome (26-27 February 1990); and Geneva (6-7 March 1991). Of the many joint activities undertaken within the framework of the Committee, attention is drawn to IFAP collaboration with the United Nations during 1991, in the elaboration of the Secretary-General's report on the Status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends.

A consultation was held with the director of the Agriculture and Rural Development Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 7 July 1989) as a background briefing to an IFAP workshop for South-East Asia farmers' organizations.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF DISABLED WORKERS AND CIVILIAN HANDICAPPED

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES MUTILES, DES INVALIDES DU TRAVAIL ET DES INVALIDES CIVILS (FIMITIC)

(Category II)

Aims and purpose of the organization

The International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped was created in 1953. It is an international federation of the disabled, bringing together representatives of the disabled and handicapped in an international non-political organization under the guidance of the disabled themselves, to promote greater opportunities for the disabled and their integration into the community and to act as a coordinating body for all similar national organizations. Since 1988 there has been an increase in the geographical membership, which now includes Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia and Uganda.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Federation's representatives attended the seminar on disabled women (20-24 August 1990, Vienna); the annual meetings of the International Council on Disability (8 December 1988 and 3-4 December 1990, Vienna); the annual conferences of the Department of Public Information for NGOs (September 1988, 1989 and 1990, New York); weekly briefings (1988-1991, New York); the workshop by the NGO Committee on Human Rights under the theme "Everyone's rights: everyone's responsibility" (19 October 1989, New York); the International Seminar of the World Federation of United Nations Associations for NGOs, to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (8-10 1988, UNESCO, Paris); and the lecture of the United Nations Secretary-General during his visit to Germany (2 July 1991, Bonn). Statements were made to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1988 regarding disabled women, who are frequently subjected to a double discrimination.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

The importance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies attached to FIMITIC action has been illustrated again during the period under review, in particular following the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons. It is through the grass-roots-level work of and with disabled persons that FIMITIC has committed itself to promoting and implementing the Programme and thus contributed to the progress accomplished throughout the Decade. The basic task of FIMITIC was to make the Programme known publicly and to pass on the main points to member associations in individual countries, as recommendations for implementation. The member associations were requested to make every effort in their own countries to ensure implementation, especially by their Governments, and to help finance the Decade and the Programme of Action. Disability prevention, the full integration and participation of the disabled in society and the protection of their rights are central aims of the Programme. Human rights, development, environment, trade, humanitarian relief and conflict resolution are key issues for FIMITIC's work today. It continues to be linked to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

Other relevant activities

Congresses, seminars, training courses and meetings

5-8 May 1988	Glattbrugg, Switzerland. Second FIMITIC Congress on Sheltered Workshops for the Disabled. Theme: "Workshops for the Disabled - Perspectives for Disabled Employees?" under the umbrella and with a representative of ILO.
7-10 June 1990	La Rochelle, France. Lyngby/Copenhagen, Denmark. Congress on the theme "Living possibilities and service for the disabled - a new quality of life", with the support of the Commission of the European Communities.
21-22 June 1991	La Rochelle, France. Congress with the theme "No Europe without us" with the support of the Commission of the European Communities and in the presence of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for the promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.
16 November 1991	Basle, Switzerland. Symposium on genetic engineering; subject: "Disabled in the dilemma between prevention and integration - Interpellation to human genetics"
27 March 1992	Vienna. A joint meeting of FIMITIC in cooperation with the Disabled Persons Unit, to mark the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and on the occasion of FIMITIC's 33rd World Day of the Disabled.

Publications

FIMITIC publishes a bulletin "Nouvelles". It also contributes to Disabled Persons Bulletin, published by the Centre.

Interregional projects

Every year FIMITIC organizes manifestations in different countries for its World Day for the Disabled. Major attention has been given to the following concerns:

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1988	Removing obstacles for disabled people
	Qualified vocational training - better chances of integration
1989	Women and disability - special problems?
1990	Social dimensions in Europe of the future for the disabled
1991	Public transport for all!

Regional and country projects

In Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, the member associations of FIMITIC take part actively in programmes for disability prevention and rehabilitation. Particular attention is given to the growth of organizations of disabled people.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES*

(Category I)

1. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (formerly the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) represents the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the world. It is a non-governmental international organization without political, religious or racial affiliation. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

The first objective of the League, founded in 1919 by members of the Red Cross Societies of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States, was to improve the state of health of populations that had suffered greatly during the four years of the First World War. Further goals were to strengthen and unite, for health activities, already existing Red Cross societies and to promote the creation of new societies. The overall objective of the Federation today is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by national societies with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering and thereby contributing to the maintenance of peace in the world.

The Federation is specifically entrusted with:

(a) Promoting the humanitarian activities of national societies;

(b) Assisting and/or coordinating their relief actions in man-made/natural disasters or epidemics;

(c) Promoting and supporting human development, focusing especially on the most vulnerable;

(d) Helping refugees and displaced persons in non-conflict areas;

(e) Encouraging the creation and capacity-building of national societies.

In the area of human development, the Red Cross supports and implements programmes and projects that make communities, families and individuals grow stronger, able to lead fuller and more productive lives, and become less vulnerable to disasters. The Red Cross does this through concrete actions in the areas of disaster preparedness; health (community health, first aid, AIDS programme, blood programme); community services; training programmes; women in development; and institutional development.

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* Formerly known as "League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies".

2. IFRC attended the regular session of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva in 1991. It followed the debate on the United Nations response to emergency and relief operations closely and, through its chairmanship of the LICROSS/VOLAGS Steering Committee,* addressed the United Nations Secretary-General directly by correspondence on the issue. It made available documentation on its work following the Chernobyl disaster in the context of the agenda item on international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of that disaster. It was also represented at the Commission on the Status of Women.

3. During 1988-1991 IFRC cooperated regularly with the following organizations/programmes in the United Nations family:

(a) United Nations and particularly UNDRO, in the area of disaster relief. In October 1991 IFRC signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation with UNDRO;

(b) UNICEF and the UNICEF NGO Committee (Board member) in New York, on health of children and on the World Summit for Children;

(c) UNHCR, on policy issues on refugees and displaced persons and on disaster relief;

(d) UNEP, on cooperation in the field of environment, particularly concerning youth;

(e) UNDP, particularly assistance for a project in Cambodia;

(f) Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna, in the fields of elderly people, disabled persons and the family. Regular attendance each year at the inter-agency meetings on the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

(g) WHO, on a multitude of health issues, particuarly a joint blood programme, work on HIV/AIDS and rehabilitation of the disabled;

(h) FAO and WFP, on food aid and disaster relief;

(i) UNESCO, on educational matters;

(j) ILO, in the field of vocational training for disabled persons;

(k) ITU, at their General Assembly;

(l) Regional commissions.

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* League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/Voluntary Agencies.

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4.1. Action in implementation of General Assembly resolutions

IFRC took action to implement the following General Assembly resolutions:

(a) Resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 (International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction). IFRC decided to support the Decade. The decision was preceded by similar decisions and actions at the levels of regional and national societies;

(b) Resolution 46/182 of 17 December 1991 (Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations). IFRC, chairing the LICROSS/VOLAGS Steering Committee, has on behalf of the NGO community, pursued in different ways the objectives of this resolution.

4.2. Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

(a) Observer status issue for the International Federation at the General Assembly;

(b) Visits by the Secretary-General of the Federation to United Nations institutions in New York and Geneva.

4.3. Preparation of papers and material at the request of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies or the United Nations Secretariat

IFRC prepared background papers for the WHO/UNICEF Meeting on Strategies to Promote the Healthy Development of Young People and for WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Emergency Preparedness and Response.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION ON AGEING

(Category II)

Introductory statement

The International Federation on Ageing (IFA) is a non-profit organization that serves as an advocate for the world's elderly and promotes the international exchange of policy and programme-relevant information in the field of ageing. IFA has 95 member organizations in 40 countries on all continents.

In addition to its consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, IFA has consultative status with WHO and is on the roster of ILO. It is an active member of the NGO Committees on Ageing in both New York and Vienna and is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) in consultative status with the Council. IFA is also in association with the Department of Public Information.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Between 1988 and 1991, IFA representatives participated regularly in the sessions of the Commission on Social Development and of the Commission on the Status of Women. At the 1991 session of the Commission on Social Development, the IFA representative made a written and oral statement in favour of the adoption of a Declaration of Rights and Responsibilities for Older Persons, based on a document prepared by IFA itself. The document later became the basis of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, approved by the General Assembly in December 1991. IFA is now disseminating the Principles, and its own Declaration, in three languages (English, French, Spanish) around the world. At the Commission's 1989 meeting, the IFA representative initiated a statement endorsed by more than 30 non-governmental organizations pointing to the severe staffing and funding crisis affecting the Ageing Unit and the Trust Fund on Ageing and proposing a number of steps to be taken.

The Commission on the Status of Women met in late February/early March of 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991. At all of these meetings, IFA joined other non-governmental organizations in presenting written and oral statements urging more attention to the problems and opportunities posed by older women in both developed and developing countries. In 1990, IFA served as a co-sponsor of a workshop on women and ageing during the NGO Consultation held immediately preceding the session and as a co-sponsor of a verbal statement on how older women were being affected by two priority themes on the agenda - i.e., political participation, and the effects of the international economic situation.

In addition, the president of IFA or the vice-president for Asia has represented IFA at ESCAP meetings in Asia - most recently in Beijing

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(April 1992). The president of IFA and the vice-president for Asia also attended the second session of ESCAP's Committee on Population and Social Development (Bangkok, November 1990).

IFA also responded to the second review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, which took place in 1988.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

IFA has a close working relationship with the Ageing Unit in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. IFA recently served as an adviser to the development of global and national targets on ageing in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing, with IFA's Secretary-General attending an expert group meeting called for the purpose.

IFA keeps its member organizations regularly informed of all United Nations activities and programmes related to ageing. Many IFA member organizations responded to the United Nations call to celebrate the first International Day of the Elderly on 1 October 1991.

Other relevant activities

IFA has been involved from the beginning in the planning and launching of the Banyan Fund, which was formed under the patronage of the United Nations in 1991 to raise monies from the private sector for actvities around the world relating to ageing, particularly in developing countries. The president of IFA serves on the Fund's Board of Directors.

IFA has also been cooperating with the Centre on Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs over the past year regarding its co-sponsorship of two meetings: IFA's Global Conference on Ageing (Bombay and Pune, India, 30 August-1 September 1992); and a two-day workshop on the empowerment of older persons, to be held within the context of the International Conference on Population Ageing (San Diego, California, 17-19 September 1992). The Centre will provide a keynote speaker for the first conference and CSDHA has agreed to prepare three background papers and provide three speakers for the second meeting.

In addition, WHO has agreed to co-sponsor IFA's global conference in India and both the international headquarters and the regional office for Asia are providing speakers. Health care of the elderly is a major theme of the conference.

IFA also reports on major United Nations activities relating to ageing in its periodical, Ageing International. A case in point is its reporting of United Nations action on the Principles on Ageing in 1991 and the second review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing in 1989. UNHCR's work with older refugees was reported in a 1990 issue.

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INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP

(Category II)

In January 1989, the International Human Rights Law Group received category II consultative status pursuant to its application in June of 1988. The Law Group is a non-profit, non-partisan public interest law centre founded in 1978. It mobilizes the skills of the legal community to promote and protect human rights around the world through the application of international human rights law. The Law Group has worked in more than 75 countries, promoting the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary, sending fact-finding missions to investigate human rights abuses, monitoring the right to political participation and free and fair elections, and bringing cases on behalf of individuals before international forums and United States courts. The Law Group's work before United Nations bodies is detailed below.

1. Substantive contributions made to the Economic and Social Council and/or to its subsidiary bodies

Commission on Human Rights

During the Commission's forty-sixth session in 1990, the Law Group presented two oral interventions: one concerning torture and arbitrary detention, and the other concerning gross violations of human rights.

During the Commission's forty-seventh session in 1991, the Law Group submitted two oral statements: the first concerning torture and arbitrary detention, and the second concerning gross violations of human rights.

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

During the Subcommission's forty-first session in 1989, the Law Group submitted an oral statement concerning the independence of judges and lawyers and participated in a joint statement concerning gross violations of human rights.

During the Subcommission's forty-second session in 1990, the Law Group submitted oral statements concerning gross violations of the right to political participation and the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession. The Law Group also submitted a written statement encouraging the acceptance of international human rights instruments.

During the Subcommission's forty-third session in 1991, the Law Group presented oral statements concerning the administration of justice and the human rights of detainees in which the Subcommission was urged to undertake a working paper on the issues of impunity and issues affected by impunity practices; the protection of minorities and possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities, and the independence of the judiciary.

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Resolution 1503

In June of 1988, the Law Group submitted two communications to the Subcommission under resolution 1503 concerning gross violations of human rights. In June of 1989, the Law Group submitted a communication under resolution 1503 involving gross violations of human rights, for which an updated communication was submitted on 22 June 1990.

2. Implementation of United Nations resolutions which call for a response from or participation by non-governmental organizations

On 15 March 1990, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Commission's forty-fifth session appointing a special rapporteur to monitor human rights in Romania, the Law Group submitted a report to United Nations Special Rapporteur Joseph Voyaume on human rights violations in Romania as they relate to national minorities. Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Subcommission's forty-third session calling for responses to a questionnaire on the treatment of minorities, the Law Group, through the assistance of its project attorneys on site in Romania, gathered the responses of certain minority groups in Romania for transmission to the United Nations.

3. Contributions to UNESCO

From 1988 to 1991, the Law Group submitted and monitored 40 complaints to UNESCO covering violations in the areas of education, science, culture and freedom of information.

4. Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

In January 1991, the Law Group co-sponsored a conference on human rights and constitutional reform in Sofia, Bulgaria, together with the Centre for Human Rights and the Government of Bulgaria. Constitutional experts from Europe and North America met with Bulgarian constitutional drafters to discuss ways to incorporate international human rights guarantees into the Bulgarian Constitution.

In November 1991, the Law Group attended the forty-sixth session of the Third Committee of the General Assembly.

5. Dissemination of information on activities of the United Nations

The Law Group actively disseminates information on United Nations activities concerning human rights and provides education on the procedures for non-governmental organizations and individuals to use the United Nations in efforts to promote and protect human rights. The Law Group's efforts in this regard include publication of a manual for participants in a conference in Guatemala on disappearances in November 1991. The manual included United Nations statistics and action on disappearances. The Law Group also prepared a manual on international instruments and Economic and Social Council procedures relating to human rights as well as jurisprudence of the Human

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Rights Committee relating to women's rights for a conference held in Paraguay in 1992. In addition, Law Group project attorneys on site in Romania have conducted informal training sessions with Romanian lawyers and human rights activists on standards and procedures concerning human rights practice before the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HUMANITARIAN LAW

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE DROIT HUMANITAIRE

INSTITUTO INTERNAZIONALE DI DIRITTO UMANITARIO

(Category II)

Teaching and training

The International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL) regularly organizes courses on the law of armed conflicts for officers of national armed forces with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to promote in the armed forces a wider awareness of international humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflict situations. The special role of United Nations peace-keeping forces is also dealt with. Three military courses were given each year in 1988, 1989 and 1990, and four courses were given in 1991 with a global participation of 450 senior officers from 85 countries.

Courses on international refugee law, specifically intended for government officials dealing with refugee matters, are organized in collaboration with the UNHCR. Two courses were organized in 1988 and one course in 1989, each of one week duration, with a total number of 70 participants from 51 countries.

A training programme to promote the effective application of human rights in developing countries started in 1988 at the initiative of the Centre for Human Rights and the Institute and with the support of the Italian Government. Members of the judiciary and high-ranking officials from Central American countries (first course, 1988) and from African French-speaking countries (second course, 1991) attended.

A series of seminars on asylum, aliens and refugees took place in the years 1989, 1990 and 1991 with the participation of practising lawyers, judges and administrative and police officials from Mediterranean European countries. The seminars encouraged discussion of problems and prospects of asylum in Europe with special reference to the Convention of 1951 on the status of refugees, the European Convention on Human Rights and EEC regulations.

Annual round tables on international humanitarian law

A Red Cross Symposium in collaboration with the International Red Cross and a Refugee Day in collaboration with UNHCR are integral parts of the programme of each round table. The main topics of recent round tables were: the reunification of families (1988); the conduct of hostilities in non-international armed conflicts (1989); methods and means of ensuring the observance of international humanitarian law in armed conflict situations (1990); implementation of international humanitarian law, repression of violations, and review of problems that arose in the Gulf War (1991).

Seminars in Europe on humanitarian issues

The seminars, which started in 1984 with the idea of bringing together experts from European Socialist countries, have developed into a privileged forum where experts from Eastern and Western Europe exchange their views and proposals on major issues relating to human rights, humanitarian law and refugee law in the contemporary world. Humanitarian assistance and international solidarity, the prevention of natural and man-made disasters, the right to development, the contribution of international law to maintenance and re-establishment of peace, ensuring the observance of fundamental human rights, and prospects for a world-wide solution to the refugee problem were among the subjects of the seminars organized by IIHL in Sofia (1988), Warsaw (1989), Berlin (1990) and Bucharest (1991).

Seminars of Arab experts on asylum and refugee law

IIHL continued to organize seminars for Arab experts on asylum and refugee law under the auspices of UNHCR. At the second seminar (Tunis, 1989) participants, while inviting accession to the Convention on Refugees by Arab States and urging adoption of an Arab convention, reiterated the need for respect and implementation of fundamental human rights and for international cooperation and solidarity to solve refugee problems. The third seminar (Amman, 1991) dealt with protection of refugees in armed conflict situations, the right to political asylum, and the status of Paletinian refugees.

Expert meetings on the law of naval warfare

Since 1987 the Institute has been engaged in research work to promote substantial reformulation of existing law of war at sea in the light of recent developments in international humanitarian law and in modern warfare conditions and technology. After a round table in Madrid (1988) where a general plan of action was adopted, successive meetings of experts took place to discuss the concept of military objectives and the principle of warfare at sea (Toulon, France, 1990), visit, search and capture, and the effects of the Charter of the United Nations on modern law of naval warfare (Bergen, Norway, 1991).

Other expert meetings

(a) Informal Steering Group on Contemporary Refugee Problems, in collaboration with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Lund, Sweden, 1988);

(b) Round table on the theme "The doctor and the use of chemical weapons", in collaboration with the Red Cross of Monaco and the Monaco Commission Médico-juridique (Monaco, 1989);

(c) Seminar on Safeguarding of Human Life and Civil Defence, in collaboration with the Italian Red Cross (Taormina, Sicily, 1990);

(d) Round table on the theme "Movement of people: new developments", under the auspices of the International Organization for Migration (1989);

(e) Colloquy on Military Instructions in National Armed Forces (1990);

(f) Meeting of experts on international cooperation for the solution of refugee problems (1991).

Publications

Yearbook, 1986-1987 (1988);

Protection of the Human Being in Disaster Situations: A Proposal for Guiding Principles (1989);

The Question of a General Approach to the Problem of Refugees from Situations of Armed Conflict and Serious Internal Disturbances (1989);

Yearbook, 1988 (1990);

Twenty Years of Humanitarian Dialogue: 1970-1990 (1991);

International Humanitarian Law in the Contemporary World (1991).

INTERNATIONAL ROAD SAFETY

(Category II)

International Road Safety (PRI) is a non-governmental organization founded in 1959 to promote cooperation amongst national institutions dealing with road safety. Some 50 countries are represented in PRI, from Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East. The main aims of PRI are: to promote traffic safety at an international level, to encourage efficient action to improve road traffic accident prevention, notably in the fields of education, information and research.

The main objectives of the cooperation between PRI and the United Nations are:

(a) Permanent contact with United Nations experts and with all specialized non-governmental organizations;

(b) World-wide dissemination of the ideas and recommendations of PRI;

(c) Permanent opportunities for making new contacts with regard to current questions and problems.

Through this cooperation, the increasingly respected prevention measures promoted by PRI against the world-wide increase in road accidents will be reinforced.

Economic Commission for Europe

1988-1991

The organization's representative attended all meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe Working Party on Road Traffic Safety.

The main points of interest to International Road Safety were:

(a) Amendments to the international conventions;

(b) Safety of occupants of broken-down vehicles;

(c) Amendment of the recommendation on advance warning devices;

(d) Campaign against driving under the influence of alcohol;

(e) ECE Road Safety Day campaigns;

(f) Continued updating of the international conventions;

(g) Periodical technical inspections of vehicles;

(h) Facilitating the movement of disabled persons in road traffic;

(i) Accidents involving heavy vehicles;

(j) Research programmes in subjects such as the application of various restrictions on road traffic and assessment of the effectiveness of road safety measures;

(k) Collection and dissemination of information of road safety requirements;

(l) Creation of a United Nations road safety campaign in Europe;

(m) Participation in the ECE Road Safety Seminar, Geneva, 23-24 March 1992: "Case studies on campaigns: assessment of effectiveness".

1991

An informal technical group was set up to prepare the work of all the amendments over the past three years. The organization's representative was named chairman of the group.

The following proposals were submitted:

(a) Each year, at one of the Working Party meetings, one day will be reserved at the Palais des Nations for a short symposium on a given subject, with enlarged attendance and several conferences by keynote speakers. The chosen subject should give Governments an incentive to initiate action in their respective countries during the ensuing year. This would also give more weight to ECE's work in the field of harmonization of road safety and traffic measures around the world. The organization would be represented at these symposia;

(b) The United Nations safety weeks should take place every five years or so, in order to ensure an impact.

United Nations Office in Vienna

1988-1991

The organization's representative was active in five NGO committees: on the disabled, elderly, youth, drugs and family and was a consultant to the department that deals with traffic safety.

In 1988, the organization's representative initiated scientific cooperation between Kuratorium fuer Verkehrssicherheit/Prevention routiere internationale and the United Nations International Institute on Ageing in Valetta/Malta, and worked on getting two PRI resolutions, "Alcohol and traffic" and "Drugs and traffic", adopted for future use. Further, he called for PRI representation at the fifth Internation Conference on Mobility and Transport for the Elderly and the Disabled (May 1989 in Stockholm).

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INTERNATIONAL SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (ISCA)

(Category II)

Organizational purpose

The International Save the Children Alliance (ISCA) is an association of 24 organizations working world wide for the betterment of children, their families, and their enviornment. Current activities encompass development assistance and advocacy for children's rights in over 90 countries. In accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (which emerged from the work of E. Jebb, the Save the Children movement's founder), members base their work on the inherent dignity of individuals and their right to participate in decisions that affect their own development. A cornerstone of this philosophy is that self-sufficiency and the identification of sustainable solutions are the keys to advancement.

Participation in Economic and Social Council conferences and other United Nations meetings

Participation included representation at United Nations emergency aid conferences on Mozambique (Geneva, March 1987; New York, April 1989); UNDP's Seminar on Water Resources and Women's Projects (September 1988); the Education for All Conference (Quito, November 1989) and the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, March 1990); the Commission on Human Rights (1986-1990) and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (1988-1989); UNICEF's AIDS Conference (Florence, June 1991); UNHCR/NGO Conference on Cooperation in Emergencies (Geneva, January 1992) and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and related preparatory meetings.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

(a) UNHCR. ISCA has been directly involved in several cooperative initiatives, including joint publication of A Selected and Annotated Bibliography on Refugee Children. It contributed to the formulation of the UNHCR "Guidelines of refugee children" and sponsored a joint consultation with UNHCR in 1991 in southern Africa to examine the "Guidelines" implementation. A report on the consultation, Refugee Children in Malawi: A Study of the Implementation of the UNHCR Guidelines on Refugee Children, was published and presented to UNHCR in 1991. ISCA also supported and has worked closely with the recent appointment of UNHCR's new senior coordinator for refugee children.

Field cooperation between UNHCR and member agencies has occurred in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. For over a decade, UNHCR has funded refugee education programmes in Thailand and Indonesia; in Malawi and Sudan UNHCR funded refugee nutritional enhancement programmes; and in Sudan (1986-1989) there has been collaboration on the resettlement of Mozambican refugees (1988-1991) and with refugee populations in Ethiopia and Iraq/Iran (1991); UNHCR funded projects in Pakistan and Afghanistan (1986-1989). Other UNHCR support to ISCA programmes during this period was provided in Hong Kong, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Cambodia.

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(b) UNICEF. UNICEF's Executive Director was the keynote speaker at the 1990 ISCA General Assembly in Geneva, and high-level officials from both organizations meet periodically to discuss current priorities and the potential for future collaboration. Cooperation at the field level has included support to UNICEF's initiative to immunize all children by 1990, improve health education and monitoring and encourage maternal/child care, and activities to assist street children. ISCA members contributed financially to the UNICEF/WHO/UNESCO publication, Facts for Life, and to a UNICEF-sponsored television series on the rights of the child. Cooperative field programmes have been undertaken in Angola, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Romania, South Africa, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

Between 1988 and 1991 ISCA members attended UNICEF's annual general meetings and participated in the NGO Committee on UNICEF (and its annual forums). ISCA is currently a member of its Board in Geneva and serves as vice-president of the New York Board. In these capacities, ISCA is Coordinator of the Sub-Group on Outreach and Advocacy for the NGO/UNICEF Coordinating Committee on Activities for Children in Eastern Europe. It also serves on the "World Child Strategies" Sub-Group of that Committee.

(c) UNDP. Joint UNDP/ISCA member activities have taken place in Bangladesh (1990), Bhutan (1986-1989), Cambodia (1991), Mozambique (1988-1991) and Nepal (1988).

(d) Other. The ISCA secretariat follows the WHO/Global Programme on AIDS, keeping members informed of new developments/funding. ISCA has had observer status at Management Committee meetings of WHO, and one member agency has direct consultative status with WHO. There has been collaboration during the past four years with WFP at every level, including cooperation in the field in Sudan (Darfur), Ethiopia, Somalia and Cambodia. It has collaborated on FAO's Global Information Early Warning Systems and Risk Mapping Methodology. UNFPA-funded family planning education projects have been under way in Cameroon since August 1989 and several members in Nepal are currently collaborating with UNFPA on a safe birthing project; UNRWA and ISCA work collaboratively in Gaza, and all ISCA members benefit from UNDRO/DHA situation reports and coordinate relief efforts with both United Nations an bilateral donors.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

ISCA has supported the Convention on the Rights of the Child since its inception. Prior to its adoption in 1989, the ISCA community contributed to the drafting process. In this connection, ISCA also participates annually in the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies and has delivered statements and circulated reports to these bodies on areas of concern to the ISCA community.

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Dissemination of information on United Nations-related activities

In addition to those cited above, the following publications all directly relate to ISCA initiatives with United Nations organizations:

World Summit for Children: Moving from Words to Action, published in cooperation with UNICEF and the International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (February 1992)

The On-Going Work of the Drafting of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1978-87 (1987)

Making a Reality of Children's Rights (August 1989)

ISCA contributed to the preparation of the traveaux preparatoires for the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Other collaborative initiatives have included the provision of training materials for UNHCR and collaboration on the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies and on the redrafting of WHO manual, Management of Emergencies in Large Populations.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION

(Category I)

The membership of the International Social Security Association (ISSA) is comprised of organizations responsible for the administration of social security schemes or whose aims are compatible with those of the Association. The aim of the Association is to protect, promote and develop social security throughout the world. The Association shares fully the ideals of justice and social progress laid down in the Charter of the United Nations.

ISSA is regularly represented at the sessions of the Commission for Social Development and maintains continuous contact with the United Nations Secretariat, in particular through its permanent representatives at the United Nations Offices in Geneva, New York and Vienna. The main examples of cooperation between ISSA and the United Nations during the 1988-1991 period are given below.

Cooperation in United Nations conferences and other meetings

ISSA took part in the Expert Meeting on Population and Human Rights (Geneva, April 1989), the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and the Preparatory Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting organized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (Addis Ababa, October 1989), the thirteenth session of the OAU Labour Committee (Addis Ababa, April 1990), the twenty-third session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas, May 1990), the forty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Seoul, April 1991) and the Expert Group Meeting on Integration of Ageing and Elderly Women into Development (Vienna, October 1991).

ISSA participated in the annual meetings of the Board of Directors of the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, in Vienna, and in the Expert Group Meeting on Short-term Training on Work, Retirement and Income Security (Valletta, October 1989) and the Short-term Training Course in Income Security (Valletta, April 1991), organized by the United Nations International Institute on Ageing.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

ISSA has been involved in consultations organized among the various bodies of the United Nations system since 1983 in order to implement the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) and has taken part in the international activities linked with the Decade. ISSA has also participated in the implementation of international action plans for women, the elderly and the family.

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Dissemination of information on the activities of the United Nations

International Social Security Review, which ISSA publishes quarterly in four languages (English, French, German and Spanish), is the main medium used by the Association in order to disseminate information about the work of the United Nations in the social field to all of its member organizations and to the wider public concerned with progress in social protection which forms part of the Review's readership. The Review reports on United Nations activities in its "Diary" section and has devoted detailed articles to its conferences and those aspects of its General Assemblies relating to social affairs.

Participation of the United Nations in ISSA activities

The participation of the United Nations in international meetings organized by ISSA is an important means of cooperation that the Association makes efforts to encourage by sending suitable invitations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. During the 1988-1991 period, the United Nations took part in the research conference organized by the Association devoted to "Equal treatment of men and women in social security" (Vienna, June 1988). The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was represented at the XXIIIrd General Assembly of ISSA (Vienna, September 1989).

Cooperation with the specialized agencies

ISSA and the International Labour Organisation maintain privileged relationships which are an expression of the common objectives of the two organizations and the way in which their activities in the field of social security are complementary. Over the period under review, ISSA has continued to be represented regularly at ILO meetings dealing with social security, while numerous ISSA meetings have benefited from the effective participation of representatives of the International Labour Office.

Cooperation between ISSA and the World Health Organization, which reflects their common interests, was continued during the 1988-1991 period. WHO took part, inter alia, in the ISSA Expert Group Meeting on the Role of Social Security in Providing Social Protection to the Very Old (Jerusalem, April 1989) and was represented at the WHO meeting on health care financing and organization in Eastern and Central Europe (Geneva, April 1991). Consultations were also commenced concerning ways and means of increasing and systematizing cooperation between the two organizations.

ISSA has continued its efforts to maintain its cooperative connection to United Nations activities in the future. It has taken careful note of resolutions of the General Assembly on future international social action, in particular the preparations for the International Year of the Family in 1994.

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SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE DEFENSE SOCIALE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOCIAL DEFENCE

(Category II)

In the period 1988-1991, the International Society of Social Defence regularly issued its annual journal, Cahiers de défense sociale.

In 1988 two international meetings were convened: an international conference, "Responsibility and Society: Responsibility for Crimes and Infractions" which took place in Siofok, Hungary (19-24 September 1988), organized jointly by the Department of Criminology of Lorand Eötvös University and by the Hungarian Government and judicial authorities. The three days of intensive discussion are reflected in the chronicle issued in Cahiers de défense sociale (1988).

In the framework of the celebrations for the 250th anniversary of Cesare Beccaria's birth, the international Congress on Cesare Beccaria and Modern Criminal Policy took place in Milan, Italy (15-17 December 1988), under the auspices of the United Nations. The Congress coincided with the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. The Society was responsible for the scientific structure of the event, which focused on Cesare Beccaria, the death penalty and torture; Cesare Beccaria and the social significance of his concepts of criminal policy; Cesare Beccaria and criminal process; and the influence of Cesare Beccaria's thought on criminal policy in the world. More than 500 experts from all over the world attended the Congress. From their contributions the personality of Cesare Beccaria emerged both as true man of his times and as a forerunner of our own, a man recognized as unique even by his own contemporaries.

In 1989 the Fourth Latin Symposium on Criminal Law and Social Defence was organized by the Society (Coimbra, Portugal, 16-19 March) jointly with the Faculty of Law of Coimbra. Two main topics were on the agenda: recent developments in the criminal law of the press; and release on probation - what is its future? The various contributors emphasized the importance of the principle of personal responsibility while recognizing the need in positive law for various instances of objective liability.

From 4 to 7 May 1989 in Bellagio, Italy, the International Society held, jointly with the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society for Criminology and the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, under the auspices of the United Nations, the Seventh Joint Colloquium on the topic "Effective national and international action against organized crime and terrorist criminal activities". This was an item on the agenda of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The deliberations of the Colloqium were presented at an International Supplementary Meeting which took place, as well, under the auspices of the United Nations at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Siracusa (Italy), on 27 and 28 June 1989. The

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Report was officially submitted to the Eighth United Nations Congress, thus continuing a long tradition of close cooperation with the United Nations quinquennial congresses. In the framework of the proceedings of the Seventh Colloquium, the International Society has also drafted, jointly with the other three organizations, and adopted a resolution which was circulated to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989.

In 1990 at the Eighth United Nations Congress (Havana, Cuba, 27 August-7 September 1990), the International Society organized two ancillary meetings jointly with the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society for Criminology and the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, dealing with recidivism: an unsolved problem of criminal justice and with the implementation of penal law and procedure to further the interests of the victims.

In 1991, the 44th International Course on Criminology, "Criminology and social defence in confrontation", jointly organized by the International Society of Social Defence and the International Society for Criminology, took place in San Marino, 6-10 May 1991. During the introductory session, the fundamental duty of social defence, the development of criminology and the social defence movement were examined, with particular reference to the influence of criminological studies and research on the development of social defence.

The Twelfth International Congress on Social Defence was convened in Paris, France (8-12 October 1991). The Congress focused on the theme "The movement of social defence, the protection of the environment and fundamental rights" and was dealt with under the following subtopics: general approach of the problems of the environment; elaboration of norms and the protection of the environment; implementation of the norms for protection; towards a diversified and evolving public policy ("politique criminelle") on the environment in line with the movement of social defence.

The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC) of the United Nations for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was established in Milan, Italy, 21-23 September 1991. Its activities are being carried out in implementation of the deliberations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and in pursuance of several General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions calling for greater collaboration with the non-governmental organizations active in the crime field and with the scientific and professional community.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

(Category I)

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) is an international organization bringing together representatives of parliaments of sovereign States. Since 1889, it has served as a focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue for peace and cooperation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative institutions. Its current membership includes 114 national parliaments and two associate members (Andean and European Parliaments).

The Union's statutes specifically mention that IPU shares the objectives of the United Nations, supports its efforts and works in close cooperation with it.

In the period under consideration, the Secretary-General and other senior officers of the Inter-Parliamentary Union regularly contributed to the sessions of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies, and to other United Nations meetings, including:

(a) Consultative meeting between UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (Geneva, January 1988);

(b) Informal meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women (Paris, March 1988);

(c) Regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, 1988-1991): statements made in plenary; papers submitted for general distribution;

(d) 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th annual sessions of the World Health Assembly (Geneva, 1988-1991);

(e) 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th annual sessions of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 1988-1991);

(f) 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 1988-1991);

(g) 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd annual sessions of the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva, 1988-1991);

(h) UNEP Working Group on the Preparation of the International Convention on Hazardous Waste Control (Geneva, December 1988);

(i) 11th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, February 1990);

(j) Preparatory meetings for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (March 1991, March-April 1992);

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(k) Expert group meeting on equality in political participation and decision-making (Vienna, May 1991), convened by the Division for the Advancement of Women;

(l) Seminar on Science and Technology (Washington, D.C., November 1991).

Cooperation regarding items on the agendas of the statutory conferences of IPU

(a) 79th Conference (Guatemala City, April 1988): contribution by UNEP to the discussion on environmental strategies for sustainable development; contribution by the Centre for Disarmament to the debate on peace and development; resolutions adopted by the Conference were submitted by Guatemala to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-third session;

(b) 80th Conference (Sofia, September 1988): representatives of UNHCR, UNFPA and the Centre for Human Righs contributed to the discussion on international cooperation in the humanitarian field; resolutions adopted by the Conference were submitted by Bulgaria to the General Assembly;

(c) 81st Conference (Budapest, March 1989): representatives of UNICEF and the Centre for Human Rights contributed to the debate on the protection of the rights of children in the light of preparation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; representatives of the Centre Against Apartheid delivered written and oral contributions to the discussion on the issue of racism and apartheid; resolutions adopted by the Conference were submitted by Hungary to the General Assembly;

(d) 82nd Conference (London, September 1989): the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and ITU submitted written contributions on peaceful access to space and its use for the benefit of mankind; representatives of FAO, UNFPA and GATT contributed to the discussion on food security in relation to the problems of population and debt; resolutions adopted by the Conference were communicated to the General Assembly;

(e) 83rd Conference (Nicosia, April 1990): hearings with the participation of representatives of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control were held within the framework of the debate on action to combat drug trafficking; representatives of ILO contributed to the discussion on employment, vocational training and new technologies; resolutions of the Conference were submitted by Cyprus to the General Assembly;

(f) 84th Conference (Punta del Este, Uruguay, October 1990): UNESCO representative contributed to the discussion on literacy and education as factors for the liberation of men and women;

(g) 85th Conference (Pyongyang, April 1991): Department for Disarmament Affairs contributed to the discussion on the prevention of proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; representatives of the Division for the Advancement of Women, UNIFEM and UNICEF took part in the debate on policies to put an end to violence against children and women;

(h) 86th Conference (Santiago, Chile, October 1991): UNDP presented its views on the issue of human development; the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development secretariat and UNEP contributed to the discussion on preparations for the Conference.

Joint sponsorship of activities, preparation and holding of specialized conferences, seminars, symposia, consultative collaboration

(a) Inter-Parliamentary Conference, "Health - a basis for development in Africa" (Brazzaville, June-July 1988) organized with WHO; substantial contributions made by representatives of UNFPA and UNICEF;

(b) Workshop for Central American parliamentarians on children's rights (Guatemala City, December 1988), prepared in cooperation with UNICEF;

(c) Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Tourism (The Hague, April 1989); contribution made by a representative of UNEP;

(d) Parliamentary mission to Namibia to observe elections held there under United Nations supervision (November 1989);

(e) Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on the Participation of Women in the Political and Parliamentary Decision-making Process (Geneva, November 1989), addressed by a representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs;

(f) Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Disarmament (Bonn, May 1990), organized with the support of the United Nations and with the active involvement of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

(g) Meeting of the IPU Committee on Environment (Geneva, October-November 1990), addressed by a representative of UNEP;

(h) Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Economic Security and Cooperation in the Asia/Pacific Region (Jomtien, Thailand, January-February 1991), organized in collaboration with ESCAP;

(i) Meeting of the IPU Support Committee to the North/South Dialogue (Geneva, September 1991), addressed by a representative of UNCTAD.

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Other issues for consultations and field-level cooperation with United Nations agencies

(a) Contacts with UNDP concerning projects of technical assistance for parliaments of developing countries - e.g., provision of financial support to the Parliament of Angola in 1988 in the framework of a technical cooperation project for Portuguese-speaking African parliaments;

(b) Joint preparation of Environmental Notes for Parliamentarians, published by UNEP;

(c) Cooperation with the Commission on the Status of Women on the issue of adding the data published by IPU in World-Wide Study of Distribution of Seats between Men and Women in National Parliaments (first edition, 1987; second, 1991) to the United Nations data bank;

(d) Consultations with the Centre for Human Rights regarding certain cases dealt with by the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians;

(e) Consultations with UNEP on the issue of promotion and exchange of information on environmental legislation;

(f) Consultations with WHO and FAO on the issue of parliamentary involvement in the International Conference on Nutrition (Rome, December 1992).

Annual meetings of members of parliament present at General Assembly sessions

These meetings were organized at United Nations Headquarters and involved participation of senior United Nations officials. Topics put on the agendas of such meeting included Child survival opportunities for the twenty-first century; Results of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (forty-third session, 1988); United Nations action in Namibia; The problem of third world debt (forty-fourth session, 1989); International Literacy Year: 365 days that can make a difference; Cambodia - What role for the United Nations? (forty-fifth session, 1990); The Secretary-General's plan to implement the settlement proposals for the question of Western Sahara; Recent efforts within the United Nations to achieve a better coordination of humanitarian assistance (forty-sixth session, 1991).

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LIBERTY INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Liberty International is an international organization for the promotion and protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and world peace. It is a non-governmental, independent, non-political, non-racial and non-profit organization. It monitors human rights violations around the globe and seeks redress within its mandate. The activities of the organization are directed primarily towards the protection and practical application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Its activities include publishing a newsletter, conducting studies or enquiring into particular situations or subjects concerning human rights, publishing reports on them and issuing press statements. Its activities for the period 1988-1991 were as follows:

1988. On 5 January, the organization's Vienna representative protested against human rights abuses in Bulgaria and called for immediate release of all ethnic Turks being imprisoned for their non-violent opposition to enforced assimilation. On 6 January, the organization's president asked the Bulgarian authorities to investigate extrajudicial executions by the security forces and to accept an impartial mission to Bulgaria. He also asked for strict compliance with all human rights due to the Turkish minority under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by Bulgaria on 27 September 1970. On 5 February, the organization started disseminating the texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Bangladesh. From 28 February to 6 March, the organization's Geneva representative attended meetings of the Commission on Human Rights. On 15 February, the organization's president contacted the Prime Minister of Viet Nam and appealed to him for the release of Mr. Vu Ngoc TRUY, a lawyer in detention for 11 years. On 28 February, the organization forwarded to the Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, a questionnaire prepared by the Centre on the practice of administrative detention without charge or trial, along with information and views on the matter. On 5 March, the organization published a review on human rights violations in Namibia. On 5 June, the president of the organization appealed to the Government of Bangladesh for commutation of the death sentence passed on student leader Mohiuddin. On 5 July, the organization's Geneva representative sent a telex to President P. W. Botha urging him to grant pardon to save the lives of the six black people condemned to death. He also urged the release of Nelson Mandela and other political detainees of South Africa. On 14 July, the organization wrote to Swedish authorities supporting the asylum application of Paul Shankar, who left his country of origin owing to well-founded fears of persecution for his political opinions. On 28 August, the organization's president issued a press statement against use of chemical weapons. He urged a total ban on their sale and the dismantling of chemical weapon plants, and chemical warfare research institutes and the destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles under the supervision of the United Nations. On 5 December, the organization appealed to the Japanese authorities to abolish the discriminatory practice of fingerprinting under the alien registration law of 1952. On 12 December, the organization's Geneva representative attended the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Geneva.

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1989. On 2 January, the organization published a review on progressive erosion of human rights and torture of prisoners. On 2-5 March, the organization's Geneva representative attended meetings of the Commission on Human Rights. On 4 April, the organization's New York representative made a contact with the Asia Watch concerning continuing detention of Vietnamese lawyer Mr. Vu Ngoc TRUY. Asia Watch informed him that the Congressional Friends of Human Rights Monitors also demanded Mr. Truy's immediate release. On 5 July, the organization started to disseminate the texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Philippines. On 10 December it published a review on Human Rights Day.

1990. On 11 January the organization's Vienna representative appealed to the Swedish authorities supporting the asylum applications of Ahmed Moslehuddin and Islam Shakidul. On 26 February, he appealed to the King of Nepal to release the Nepalese Christian preacher Charles Mendez from his imprisonment. On 28 February to 8 March, the organization's Geneva representative attended meetings of the Commission on Human Rights. On 15 April, the organization's team of election observers, after overseeing subdistrict elections in Bangladesh, published a report on the elections. On 1 June, the organization's president expressed serious concern about the continued detention in Myanmar of National League For Democracy leaders Aung San Sun Kyi, Tin Oo, student union leader Min Ko Naing and other political activists and called on General Saw Maung to release them. On 4 June, the president expressed concern about the escalation of tensions between India and Pakistan. He drew the attention of the prime ministers of both countries to the Declaration on the Rights of Peoples to Peace and urged them to enter into a dialogue to eliminate tensions. On 26 June the president issued a press statement expressing concern about the escalation of armed hostilities between Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam which had resulted in a heavy loss of innocent civilian lives. He appealed to both parties for an immediate halt in the fighting and urged them to enter into a dialogue to establish permanent peace. On 29 June the organization started to disseminate the texts of the Declaration on the Rights of Peoples to Peace in Bangladesh and Nepal. On 10 July, it published a review on the ombudsman concept. On 20 July, it published a review on judicial reform: speedy and cheap justice. On 1 August, the organization's Geneva representative contacted the UNHCR office in Geneva concerning Ahmed Moslehuddin, seeking asylum on political grounds in Sweden. UNHCR agreed to transmit the case to the UNHCR office in Stockholm. The organization's representative had conversations with the UNHCR representative in Stockholm. On 11 August, the organization's president made an appeal to the Minister of Justice, the Netherlands, to grant asylum to Professor J. M. Sison, founder of a political party in the Philippines. On 14 October the organization's president, in a press statement, condemned the killings of Palestinians by the Israeli security forces and said the Israeli acts would aggravate the Middle East situation. On 25 November the organization published a review on the independence of justice. On 10 December, the organization's president urged the Government of Bangladesh to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol.

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1991. On 25 January, the organization's president, in a press statement, expressed concern about the dangerous escalation of war in the Persian Gulf area. He urged the parties to enter into a discussion in an international conference. On 5 February, the organization published a review on the Core of the Middle East problem: the Palestine question. From 8 to 15 February, the organization's Geneva representative attended the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights. On 5 March, the organization's election observer teams, after observing the Parliamentary election in Bangladesh, published a report on them. On 23 May, the organization's Vienna representative protested against human rights abuses in Kenya and called for the immediate release of imprisoned lawyer Getobu Imanyara. On 5 August, the organization published a report on human rights organizations. On 15 November, the organization published a report on deaths in police custody and jail in Bangladesh, 1983-1991.

MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE

(Category I)

The Muslim World League is an international organization headquartered in Saudi Arabia since 1962. Its aims and objectives are fully compatible with those of the United Nations in general and the Economic and Social Council in particular. Accordingly, the League participates in and promotes activities in fields related to international peace and harmony, human rights, education, health, social and scientific development, promotion of religious and human values, relief and help to refugees and minorities, prevention of racial discrimination, elimination of apartheid etc.

To accomplish close cooperation and participation with the United Nations and its main organs and specialized agencies, the League maintains permanent offices at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Paris. Also, through its permanently stationed representatives, the League keeps in touch and maintains cordial working relations on a regular basis with the United Nations Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, UNICEF, UNDP and other United Nations bodies and agencies. It has also maintained good working relations with the delegations of Member States and other NGO representatives.

The League has regularly participated in United Nations conferences and in sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. It has also regularly participated in the meetings of the Second (Social) Committee of the Council. The League has made statements at the United Nations and in other forums, in writing and orally, in support of world peace, disarmament, human rights, social justice, education and development, economic and scientific progress, disaster relief, refugee relief and rehabilitation, children, the youth and the aged, protection of the rights of minorities etc. The League has consistently expressed itself against racial discrimination and apartheid. It made a written statement to the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, in June 1988.

The League made a written statement to the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council in May 1989 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, as viewed in Islam. The League also made an oral statement to the first regular session of the Council on human rights issues, in May 1991.

The League participated throughout the period under review in special events and observances such as International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, International Day on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Annual NGO Conference organized by the Department of Public Information etc. A representative of the League attended the meetings and briefings arranged by DPI.

The Secretary-General of the Muslim World League personally attended the meetings of the Peace University held at United Nations Headquarters, in June 1988.

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The Muslim World League was elected a member of the Board of CONGO. It is a member of the NGO Committees on UNICEF, Disarmament, Human Rights, Development, and Religious NGOs.

Under the auspices of the Muslim World League, the International Islamic Relief Organization was set up. It runs several hospitals, dispensaries, clinics and health centres in Asia and Africa. It has also undertaken the digging of bore-holes in various disaster areas.

Through the Commission of Scientific Signs in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah (Tradition of the Prophet), founded under the auspices of the Muslim World League, the following conferences and symposiums were arranged and attended:

(a) Earth Science Conference at King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, 1988;

(b) Medical Symposium, Kuwait, 1989;

(c) Symposium on Astronomy and Physics, Makkah, 1989;

(d) Symposium on Fasting, Makkah Al-Mukarramah, 1990.

The Muslim World League supports a large number of schools and humanitarian and social institutions such as orphanages, vocational training centres etc. in many countries. It has awarded educational scholarships to many students in various countries.

The Muslim World League publishes Muslim World League Weekly, The English Journal (monthly) and, The Arabic Journal (monthly). These publications carry from time to time articles and reports on matters and issues of concern to the United Nations.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GERMAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

(Category II)

The National Council of German Women's Organizations is a federation of German women's associations and women's groups in mixed associations. It represents 46 national organizations with some 11 million members. The seat of the organization is Bonn. The aims of the Council are: equal status for women in all parts of society, promotion of democracy, and international cooperation.

On 3 October 1990 when the former German Democratic Republic acceeded to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Council started to build up socially relevant women's groups in the five new laender (countries) in Germany. The process continues.

The representative of the Council attended the thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women. At the thirty-fourth session she was accompanied by a member of the Bureau. The Council participated from the beginning in the consultations of non-governmental organizations prior to the sessions of the Commission. In 1990 the German delegates, together with two other non-governmental organizations, held a workshop on the topic Men and women working together in implementing women's interests.

The Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) visited the Council in June 1988. A representative of UNIFEM visited the Council again in December 1991. The Council explored possibilities to establish a national committee on UNIFEM. In that context two members of the Bureau visited the Finnish National Committee for UNIFEM in 1988. One member attended the conference of all national committees for UNIFEM in New York in 1990. The Council held three seminars to inform the public and member organizations of the work of UNIFEM. Finally on 9 December 1991 the founding session took place in Bonn.

The Council is a member of the German National Committee for UNESCO.

On 8 March 1991, International Women's Day, the Council held a press conference in cooperation with the representative of UNICEF in Botswana, on the topic, Don't forget women in developing countries. The president of the Council is a member of the National Committee and its executive committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

The Council follows closely the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and of the General Assembly. It is part of the national machinery for the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions and conventions in Germany. Decisions are taken by the yearly general assembly of the member organizations, which follow up by lobbying the federal Government, Parliament, political parties, trade unions and other interest groups, the media and the Commission of the European Communities.

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The Council is in consultative status with the Government, Parliament and the Federal Constitutional Court.

During the last four years, with regard to United Nations conventions, the Council approached the Government of Germany and the Parliament concerning article 4 of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with the aim of changing the Constitution to allow positive discrimination in favour of women until real equality between men and women is reached. During the negotiations on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Council participated in hearings and made proposals on the contents of the Convention. In 1991 the Council urged Parliament to ratify the Convention.

With regard to resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the Council continually appealed to national machinery to promote conditions that would enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society. In 1988 the Council held a conference in Bonn on the subject "Eighty years on our way to equality in political life".

At the Council's request, counsellors for women's affairs have been appointed at all levels of government and at some levels of industry. In 1989 the Council urged the national machinery to provide training programmes for qualified professionals, especially in future-oriented professions, access to adequate employment, and career advancement for young women on equal terms with men. The Council asked the political parties to ensure that women took part in all functional activities within the parties, starting with 25 per cent participation and increasing continually.

The Council regularly urges the national machinery to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for child care, especially for one-parent families, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions. In addition the Council supports the right of every child to a place in nursery school.

In 1988 the Council held a public hearing on the question of whether prostitution for reasons of poverty, traffic in persons and sex-courism was a problem in Germany.

In 1990 the Council asked the Government to give particular attention to the situation of disabled women, especially as far as qualified training for future-oriented professions was concerned. It continually requests the national machinery to facilitate combining work and family, and in that regard in 1990 demanded a change in the Constitution.

The Council participated actively in promoting international peace and security and cooperation, in accordance with the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation, by personal contacts with women in official and non-governmental capacity of the following countries: Botswana, Burundi, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland,

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Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, Morocco, Soviet Union, South Africa, United States of America. After a visit of South African women the Council asked the German Government to urge the South African Government to end martial law and to abolish apartheid. In 1991 the Council adopted a resolution against war, violence and the export of weapons and transfer of war technology.

The Council publishes a monthly magazine reporting, inter alia, on United Nations activities.

NEW HUMANITY

(Category II)

New Humanity's purpose is to improve the economic and social conditions of all people according to the spirit of unity and solidarity inspired by the Focolare Movement.

The Focolare Movement was begun in Italy by a group of Roman Catholic young women in 1943. They reacted to the destruction caused by World War II by dedicating their lives to spreading the unity that results from living according to the ideals of mutual love and solidarity that can be found in the religion, cultures, and experience of every community of people. About 2,000,000 people in over 60 countries of many religions, cultures, and backgrounds work to spread their shared ideals of unity through the activities of New Humanity. One particularly strong expression of their work is small towns where people of these varied backgrounds live, work, and study together. Such towns exist or are being established in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, the United States of America, as well as Italy.

In 1987, members of New Humanity, aged 9-13, collected 147,000 signatures of children throughout the world in support of the activities for peace by the great religions at a meeting in Kyoto, Japan. In 1988, they carried out a project called "TV for a United World". They gathered 756,000 signatures on a petition for more wholesome TV and sent it to those responsible for TV stations throughout the world. The petition was presented to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Deputy Executive Director for external relations in a ceremony at UNICEF House. In 1989 the organization received the World Tomorrow Prize from UNICEF in Italy for its work to influence public opinion on the need for unity between peoples. In 1990, New Humanity sent an official delegation from Europe and the Americas to the World Summit for Children at the United Nations in New York.

In March 1990, members of New Humanity, aged 14-20, presented the "Genfest" in Rome. Over 16,000 young people attended from throughout the world. The programme was broadcast via satellite for four hours to 30 countries, reaching an additional 40,000 people.

In August 1990, at the start of the Gulf crisis, New Humanity in Ireland began "Time Out", a minute of silence, meditation or prayer for peaceful settlements to all conflicts in the world. Members spread the idea throughout the world and several million people participated on a daily basis. Radio stations in many cities encouraged listeners to participate.

In December 1990, at the invitation of Pope John Paul II, they started a world-wide collection for the people of the Sahel. In 1991, the funds were distributed, primarily to people in Burkina Faso. During 1991, they collected contributions of money and goods which they sent regularly to Russia, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. During August and September 1991, they collected signatures for peace in Yugoslavia and sent them to the United Nations and to representatives of the various Yugoslav republics (before the recognition of Slovenia and Croatia). In October 1991, they collected funds in European schools to support the Kurds. In Hong Kong they also participated in raising funds.

Since 1987, New Humanity (NH) has prepared the following reports:

(a) "Development: the key to disarmament", presented on 4 September 1987 at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, United Nations, New York;

(b) "Grass-roots action for peace and disarmament", presented on 26 January 1988 at the third special session of the General Assembly.

In 1988, New Humanity organized an international convention entitled A Culture of Peace for the Unity of People. A representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) addressed the conference, held in Rome, with 2,000 attendees. The meeting was repeated in 92 cities around the world.

In 1989, New Humanity began an international effort on behalf of Lebanon by sending letters in more than 20 countries to the local ambassadors of Algeria, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United States of America and the USSR.

In 1991, New Humanity in Brazil proposed the development of an "economy of sharing", a cooperative effort to raise capital through the sale of shares to start business enterprises with both economic and social goals. To participate in the economy of sharing, companies decide of their own free will to give a significant portion of their profits to create new jobs and to support the unemployed and poor, while keeping a third portion for growth of the business. Several existing companies near Sao Paolo participated in the economy, and new companies have been started there and in other countries focusing on the same goal.

The Secretary-General of New Humanity attended the three annual DPI conferences, DPI briefings, the DPI/NGO Conference on Peace, Justice and Development (11-13 September 1991), Earth Day 1990, the World Summit for Children and the 1992 Round Table on Understanding the Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations. He also met with the Director of the Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the Sudan, and UNDP project managers, and he corresponded with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, in Nairobi, to discuss New Humanity work in Benin, the Sahel, the Philippines and the Amazon region.

Publications

Many articles carrying stories about the United Nations have been published by New Humanity. The president recently published a book on the world economy and the international debt crisis, entitled "North-South: What Should Be Done?" He drew on statistics obtained from various United Nations agencies. The author, an energy expert, suggests that a raw materials world consortium be created and managed under United Nations control.

In its journal, Living City, New Humanity has published numerous articles on the United Nations and its activities, especially with regard to youth.

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ORGANIZATION FOR INDUSTRIAL, SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT INTERNATIONAL (OISCA INTERNATIONAL)

(Category II)

The aims and purpose of the Organization are:

(a) To promote rural and community development in developing countries by dispatching technical experts to such countries and inviting technical trainees from those countries to take long-term on-the-job training at OISCA and OISCA-assisted training centres;

(b) To promote forestation by providing volunteers, youth, children and citizens with environmental education;

(c) To promote friendship and understanding among peoples of different nations to advance the cause of peace;

(d) To organize meetings, seminars, symposia, conventions and so on to increase understanding of efficient and effective means of cooperation in sustainable development and environmental conservation and rehabilitation. As a non-governmental organization with an international network, OISCA is trying to increase its membership and constituencies. During the relevant period, it formed branches in Israel and worked to create a branch in Iran. It is very active in the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Meeting of World Bank/NGO Joint Committee (Washington, D.C., 30 October-3 November 1988)

Meeting of World Bank/NGO Joint Committee NGO Working Group (Oxford, 24-26 April 1989)

Tenth Conference of International Development Institutions on Environment (Manila, 5-9 June 1989)

Annual Meeting of the World Bank/IMF (Washington, D.C., 24-26 September 1989)

Meeting of World Bank/NGO Joint Committee (Bangkok, 30 October-2 November 1989)

International meeting on Establishment and Development of National Machineries for Youth (Bangkok, 8-12 November 1989)

Meeting of World Bank/NGO Joint Committee NGO Working Group (The Hague, 21-22 March 1990)

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Regional meeting of United Nations Information Centre Directors in Asia and the Pacific (Manila, 8-12 May 1990)

Workshop on the Planning of an International Training Programme to Strengthen the Participation of NGOs in Development Programmes (World Bank, Washington, D.C., 11-12 June 1990)

NGO/Media Symposium on Communication for Environment (Bangkok, 10-16 October 1990)

Meeting of World Bank/NGO Joint Committee (Washington, D.C., 29 October-2 November 1990)

UNV Symposium on Collaboration between Japanese NGOs and the United Nations (Tokyo, 23 May 1991)

Asia Regional Seminar on Government/NGO/International Organization Collaboration in Sectoral Programming and Project Implementation (Kuala Lumpur, 24-28 June 1991)

Annual Meeting of the World Bank/IMF (Bangkok, 15-17 October 1991)

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies and other relevant activities

From 2 to 5 August 1989, OISCA dispatched a feasibility study team in cooperation with ESCAP to explore the possibility of setting up a human resources development centre in Nepal. The plan resulted in an OISCA training programme for Nepalese women which is currently under way in Japan; progress is being made towards setting up a similar training centre for women in dress-making in Kathmandu.

From 21 to 22 September 1992, OISCA sponsored the Asia and Pacific NGO Conference on Environment and Development, as a contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The NGO Conference adopted the Fukuoka Declaration which calls on NGOs, Governments and international agencies to take effective and progressive measures to cope with the issues of the environment and to be involved in the preparations for the United Nations Conference. In accordance with the declaration, OISCA is accelerating its forestation movement at the people's level through activities such as the Children's Forest Programme, a programme to teach children the importance of tree planting and caring for their environment through personal involvement. OISCA is energetically expanding its activities in this kind of forestation and environmental education, in view of the fact that poverty is inseparably related to issues of environmental degradation, Working to help the rural poor to develop and rehabilitate their environment is viewed by OISCA as an essential task that must be tackled by all.

In view of the importance of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, OISCA donated $10,000 to ECOFUND '92, which was created by the Secretary-General of the Conference for the purpose of assisting NGO representatives to participate in it. The OISCA president is on the Board of ECOFUND '92.

On 23 September 1991, OISCA organized the Convention of 10,000 People to Reflect Upon Mother Earth, in order to increase the awareness of the public about the issues of the environment. The convention, held in Japan, attracted some 13,000 people from all over the country and was also attended by officials of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and of leading agencies concerned about the environment and development.

Since September 1990, OISCA has been actively promoting the "Love green" movement in Japan, sending members of the Organization to take part in tree-planting programmes in developing countries such as Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The volunteers recruited by OISCA for these programmes visit sites of afforestation and work with local people to plant and care for trees. The volunteers visit the offices of United Nations bodies such as FAO and ESCAP in Bangkok to learn about United Nations policy and efforts towards forestation. They disseminate the information they receive and talk about their experiences in the field to other people in their communities.

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PAX CHRISTI INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Pax Christi is an international Catholic peace movement founded in France in 1945. Its aim is to work for peace as the fruit of justice. Pax Christi is a membership movement organized as a federation of national sections. Work is coordinated through an international secretariat and through two international commissions, one on security, demilitarization and the arms trade, and the other on human rights, development and ecology. There are also international working groups organized according to geographical regions.

In the past four years Pax Christi has enlarged its membership through new groups in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Israel, Poland and corresponding members in Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea.

Pax Christi has kept an active presence at the United Nations in New York, where it has been active in the field of disarmament, and in Geneva, where it has made frequent interventions at the annual sessions of the Commission of Human Rights and the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Security and disarmament

At the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament (31 May-26 June 1988), Pax Christi members from Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States were present. The Pax Christi alternate United Nations representative made an oral statement to the Committee of the Whole on the relationship between debt and military expenditures and the negative impact of arms transfers on development. With other non-governmental organizations, Pax Christi advocated an arms transfer and production registry within the United Nations.

The Pax Christi representative in New York made a presentation on the World Disarmament Campaign to the NGO Committee on Disarmament, on 29 September 1988. The representative also helped to prepare and promote the NGO Forum on the United Nations Role in Disarmament and International Security (10-12 May 1989). On 9 January 1991, the representative made an oral statement during the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.

On 1 February 1991, Pax Christi International sent a message to each of the 15 members of the Security Council, calling on all the members to take immediate diplomatic initiatives to bring the Gulf war to the earliest possible peaceful conclusion, to have Iraq withdrawn from Kuwait, and to organize a Middle East peace conference. On 19 February 1991, Pax Christi sent a second message to the members of the Security Council and also to the United Nations representatives of the Maghreb countries and of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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Human rights

During the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, February 1988), Pax Christi made interventions on Haiti and Afghanistan; during the forty-fifth session (February 1989), it intervened on Afghanistan and Brazil. Interventions on East Timor, El Salvador, Haiti, the Occupied Territories, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Tibet were made during the forty-sixth session (February 1990). Interventions during the forty-seventh session (February 1991) were on the violation of the right of self-determination, with reference to the Baltic States, Cyprus, East Timor, Kurdistan, Palestine and Tibet. On 19 February 1991, the Pax Christi representative intervened on the issue of detention, torture and disappearances. On 4 March, the representative intervened on the question of conscientious objection, emphasizing that alternative service should not be punitive.

At the meetings of the Subcommission on the Presention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Pax Christi made interventions in 1988 on Brazil, Haiti and Sri Lanka; in 1989, on the Kurds and on Tibet; in 1990, on the Yanomami, an indigenous people of Brazil; in 1991, on East Timor, Tibet and the Yanomami, conscientious objectors during the Gulf War, and martial law procedures in Kuwait.

Pax Christi gave particular attention to the rights of the child and to the issue of children as soldiers. On 9 December 1989, it published a statement welcoming the General Assembly's adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child but at the same time objecting to the wording of article 38, concerning the participation of children in combat duty. At the meeting of the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on 30 August 1990, Pax Christi presented an intervention on human rights and youth, with special reference to the forced recruitment of young people into the military. It issued another statement regarding article 38 of the Convention at the World Summit for Children (29-30 September 1990).

East Timor has been a special focus of Pax Christi. Besides intervening in meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, Pax Christi's representative in New York played a major part in bringing to the Secretary-General a request for a referendum by the people of East Timor on their status. The representative also made a presentation on East Timor to the Committee on Decolonization at a regional seminar in Barbados (19-21 June 1990).

Education of Pax Christi members and others about the United Nations

Through its bimonthly newsletter, published in English and French, Pax Christi International's secretariat keeps its members informed about its own activities at the United Nations in Geneva and New York. The material is incorporated in periodicals in, among other languages, Dutch, German, Italian and Japanese.

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At United Nations Headquarters in New York (3-4 August 1988), Pax Christi International held a seminar on the United Nations for its members from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. A study day on the United Nations for members in New York and New Jersey was held on 3 February 1990.

Pax Christi International's Security and Disarmament Commission is engaged in an ongoing study of the role of the Security Council and on broader questions of development at the United Nations. Papers presented to the Commission at meetings in Berlin (April 1990) and Antwerp (September 1991) have been published for distribution to all national sections.

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PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER (PACT)

(Category II)

PACT is an international consortium of 28 non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries. Its goal is to help low-income men and women in the developing world make measurable and sustainable improvements in their lives. To achieve this, PACT programmes strengthen indigenous non-governmental organizations institutionally and enhance the quality, sustainability and effectiveness of their programmes. PACT can:

(a) Bring diverse parties together at a national and regional level to work at common goals and to match resources;

(b) Design and deliver action-based training and technical assistance in methodological, managerial and strategic programme issues;

(c) Strengthen the capability of national and regional non-governmental resource organizations to deliver resources and benefits to non-governmental organizations working at the community level;

(d) Support creative pilot projects which, if successful, can be replicated;

(e) Manage donor-funded grant and technical assistance programmes;

(f) Contribute to the process of policy reform by conducting action studies, organizing consultations and acting as a conduit for dialogue and information exchange among diverse parties;

(g) Design and produce innovative development materials such as communications and media products and training methodologies.

Over the past four years, PACT has not increased its geographical membership or experienced any substantial changes in sources of funding. Nor has PACT submitted oral and/or written statements to the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies. However, PACT representatives have attended special Department of Public Information programmes and briefings for non-governmental organizations. Reprints of articles from the PACT newsletter, IMPACT, have appeared in Development Forum, published by the Department for the Joint United Nations Information Committee.

Currently, PACT is collaborating with staff of the Department of Public Information on a pilot video programme targeted to students aged 13-18. The planned series, using United Nations in Action video programmes, will be distributed by WNET/Telcon. The objectives of the project are:

(a) To give educators a programme they can use to motivate students to delve into international issues and expand their perspective;

(b) To raise student interest by providing a student-friendly format which brings to life the realities of the southern hemisphere and global interconnectedness;

(c) To encourage students to "think globally and act locally";

(d) To provide a vehicle for broader distribution of United Nations in Action programming.

PACT is contributing seed funding to this endeavour.

On 30 January 1992 several representatives of the United Nations (DPI, UNDP, UNICEF) participated in a PACT-sponsored symposium, Global Concerns: Video-based Approaches to Building Public Consensus.

Finally, under a contract with UNDP, PACT's Media Production Unit published Tools for Community Participation: A Manual for Training Trainers in Participatory Techniques, by Dr. Lyra Srinivasan. The manual is a product of PROWWESS/UNDP Technical Services Involving Women in Water and Sanitation.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SID)

(Category I)

The Society for International Development (SID) is the world's largest membership organization devoted to international development. It was established in 1957 as an association of people with an interest in international economic, political and social development. It has become a world-wide forum for the exchange of development experience, information and ideas.

SID has more than 10,000 members in 132 countries. They include people who work for international organizations, Governments, the private sector, universities, research centres and a large number of non-governmental organizations, many founded and based in developing nations. A significant part of the Society's work is carried out through 115 SID chapters which proivde active programmes geared to the interests of their communities.

SID is not affiliated with any Government. It provides members and associates with ideas and information from many perspectives and facilitates dissemination of their experiences and views. SID strives both to inform and learn from key constituencies - from grass-roots organizations, experts and researchers, the media, policy-makers and foreign assistance donors - about development issues and to promote international cooperation in an age of accelerating global interdependence. SID cooperates actively with existing networks of development institutions.

SID has category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, consultative status with the Council of Europe, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNIDO. SID has official United Nations representation in New York, Geneva, Paris, Vienna and Nairobi. It has working relations with UNEP and UNFPA.

SID is financed by membership dues and contributions from a wide variety of development organizations, foundations and institutions. It receives programme support from UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP. Its international secretariat is in Rome, Italy.

The purposes of the Society are:

(a) To promote international dialogue, understanding and cooperation for social and economic development that furthers the well-being of all peoples and of a truly interdependent world of self-reliant nations;

(b) To encourage, support and facilitate the creation of a sense of community among individuals and organizations committed to development at the local, regional and international levels;

(c) To advance the science, processes and art of social and economic development by educational means, including research, publication and discussion;

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(d) To provide support and services for national development constituencies which facilitate the foregoing.

Meetings, 1988

25-28 March, India	SID 19th World Conference: Poverty, Development and Collective Survival
25 March, India	Interregional Integrative Workshop on Third World and World Development on Social Movements; Socialist Experiences; South Asia, Development Democracy and Regional Cooperation. In cooperation with United Nations University
26 March, India	Third World and World Development. In cooperation with United Nations University
28 March, India	The Arms Races. In cooperation with United Nations University

Meetings, 1989

24-25 June, Canada	North America Study Group: Development Strategies for the 1990s: North American Perspectives
28-29 July, Nigeria	Africa Regional Conference Steering Committee Meeting: Development Experience in Africa: Strategies for the 1990s and Beyond
1-5 August, Australia	East Asia and Pacific Study Group: Shared Problems, Shared Solutions
7-9 September, Mexico	Latin America and Caribbean Study Group: Economic and Social Integration: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective
15-17 September, India	South Asia Study Group: Policies for Sustainable Development - National and Local Perspectives
26-27 October, Tunisia	North Africa and Middle East Symposium: Towards a Better Tomorrow: Women and Men Together in the Arab World
17-19 November, Kenya	Africa Regional Conference: Development Experience in Africa: Strategies for the 1990s and Beyond
27-28 January, Finland	Europe Study Group: One World or Several

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Meetings, 1990

9-10 February, United States	Special SID Symposium: Lessons of Past Development Experience: Basis for Action
21-24 March, Germany	Europe Regional Conference: Europe in the Nineties and the Third World
4-5 May, Brazil	Latin America Regional Conference: Economic and Social Integration in a Multipolar World: Prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean
18-20 July, Indonesia	East Asia and Pacific Regional Conference: World without Borders: Policy Options for Growth and Sustainability in East Asia and the Pacific
19-21 October, United States	North America Regional Conference: Development Strategies for the 1990s: North American Perspectives
26-28 November, Bangladesh	South Asia Regional Conference: Policies and Strategies for Sustainable Development in South Asia - National and Regional Perspectives
6-7 December, Italy	SID Women in Development Roundtable: Europe in Transition: Views from the South

Meetings, 1991

23-24 February, Egypt	North Africa and the Middle East Symposium: The Future of Peace and Development in the Arab World
6-9 May, Netherlands	20th SID World Conference: One World or Several: Towards a Strategy for Growth, Sustainability and Solidarity in an Interdependent World

WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT UNIONS (WOCCU)

(Category II)

The World Council of Credit Unions is the world-wide representative organization of credit unions and similar cooperative financial institutions. Its mission is to assist members to organize, expand, improve and integrate credit unions and related institutions as effective instruments for the economic and social development of people throughout the world. The credit union system is based on a democratic structure in which the members are the owners and cooperation and social responsibility are key operating principles.

Its 11 regional (Africa, Asia, Caribbean, Latin America) and national member organizations represent 84 national credit union movements, 76 of which are in the developing world, with a total membership of over 86 million people. This represents an increase of 14 national movements since the previous reporting period. Associate members include the Desjardins Group (Quebec, Canada), Credit Mutuel (France), the International Raiffeisen Union (Germany), the Austrian Raiffeisen Association, and Finafrica (Italy). The World Council is a member of various international organizations (International Liaison Committee of Thrift and Credit Cooperatives, Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, International Cooperative Alliance, and Federation of International Institutions in Geneva) and holds consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and observer status with the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

During the quadrennial report period, WOCCU fully supported and participated in all meetings of the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives (COPAC). Through COPAC, WOCCU is in frequent dialogue with the entire United Nations system, especially the specialized agencies such as FAO and ILO. Participation in COPAC-sponsored events, WOCCU affords the opportunity to illustrate the role credit unions play in social and economic development in developing economies around the world. For instance, the Credit Union Roundtable held in Geneva in 1988 was attended by FAO's Marketing and Credit Service, the UNDP European Office, the World Food Programme, ILO and others. A COPAC/World Food Programme International Symposium on Food Aid and Cooperatives, held in Vienna, was co-hosted by the United Nations and UNIDO (September 1988)

Ongoing discussions with ILO'S Cooperative Branch to consider areas of cooperation have focused on WOCCU's women-in-development activities and on projects or proposals in Belize, Benin and Togo. WOCCU staff have made presentations to Training Centre participants from French-speaking Africa, and to ILO headquarters and regional cooperative staff. The African member, the African Confederation of Cooperative Savings and Credit Associations, attended the seventh African regional conference in Harare, Zimbabwe (November-December 1988). WOCCU attended a technical consultation in Geneva on the theme "The ILO and the financial sector: Small financial mechanisms in

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support of poverty alleviation, enterprise promotion and self-reliant development" (September 1991), and the ILO staff attended the WOCCU annual meeting in Nairobi in August 1990.

WOCCU has continued its active involvement with all levels of FAO. Consultations included participation in meetings on rural financial systems in 1988 and 1989, collaboration on the possible development of credit unions in Cape Verde, meetings with various offices (e.g., Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform, Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development, Marketing and Credit, Investment Centre, World Food Programme) and attendance at the Twenty-sixth General Conference in Rome (November 1991) at which WOCCU made a statement. The WOCCU Executive Committee voted to endorse the plan of action for people's participation programme in rural development, as proposed by FAO, and called on its member organizations to communicate a similar endorsement to member Governments of FAO.

IFAD granted WOCCU observer status in December 1989. Discussions have been held with IFAD regarding WOCCU's provision of technical assistance to developing credit unions in the Solomon Islands and elsewhere. WOCCU attended the annual meeting of the IFAD Governing Council in January 1991.

WOCCU attended various meetings of United Nations bodies, such as UNIFEM, and of the International Savings Banks Institute (May 1990). It formed a Women-in-Development Task Force to highlight its commitment to increasing the participation of women in the credit union movement. Periodic consultations have been held throughout the period in question with UNDP regarding possible collaborations.

WOCCU has provided materials upon request to various United Nations bodies - a chapter for the ILO report on the cooperative movement in Africa (prepared by the WOCCU affiliate, ACCOSCA), adaptations for manuals on Materials and Techniques for Cooperative Management, and background materials for the United Nations/COPAC study of the status and role of cooperatives in light of new economic and social trends, to be submitted by the United Nations Secretary-General to the General Assembly in 1992.

WOCCU has had an ongoing dialogue with the World Bank. Two symposia for World Bank staff during 1990 were followed by collaborations in a research study on rural financial systems in sub-Saharan Africa and missions to Hungary and Madagascar. Bank staff attended WOCCU's International Credit Union Forum and International Regulators Conference in 1991.

WOCCU and its members support and facilitate the discussion of economic and social development issues through programmes for development educators in their periodical publications.

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WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL

(Category II)

Founded in 1924 as the World Power Conference, today the objectives of the World Energy Council (WEC) are to promote and develop energy and its peaceful use for the greatest benefit of all. As a non-governmental, non-commercial organization, WEC sponsors triennial congresses, regional symposia, reference data publications and studies in support of its objectives.

Geographical membership increased from 79 in 1988 to 93 countries in 1991.

During the period under review the scope of the work of WEC expanded, especially in respect of regional symposia, a world-wide WEC Commission on Energy for Tomorrow's World, and a biannual journal.

The aims of the World Energy Council are to study, analyse and discuss matters of energy and energy-related importance, prior to offering to both the general public and energy decision makers internationally its opinions, advice and recommendations.

Participation in United Nations bodies and meetings

During the period under review, a member of the Swiss Member Committee/WEC represented WEC at the United Nations headquarters in Geneva; the secretary of the Austrian Member Committee/WEC represented the World Energy Council at United Nations headquarters in Vienna; and the Secretary-General of the French Member Committee and WEC represents WEC at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The Director of the Energy Division of ECE represents his organization on a number of WEC standing and study committees. Eighteen United Nations programmes and specialized agencies (IAEA, IBRD, UNCSTD, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR) are represented on WEC study committees. Close contacts are maintained with the regional commissions.

WEC has developed special working relations with several United Nations bodies, as follows:

(a) With United Nations Headquarters: close collaboration between the Energy Statistics unit and the WEC Committees on National Energy Data and the Survey of the World's Energy Resources;

(b) ECE: close working relations between the Director of the Energy Division and the WEC Study Committee;

(c) UNESCO: close collaboration with WEC, particularly in the field of energy information, and with the WEC Committee on Energy Issues of Developing Countries;

(d) IAEA: close collaboration between the Reactor Engineering Division and the WEC Programme Committee and the Joint Committee on the Availability of Thermal Generating Plants.

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WORLD FEDERATION OF METHODIST WOMEN (WFMW)

(Category II)

The World Federation is a global women's Christian organization whose purpose is "to know Christ and to make Him known". Through fellowship, spiritual growth, leadership training and advocacy and by developing international understanding, the World Federation and its member units are called into social action on global issues. These issues, which encompass the United Nations agenda, with special emphasis on women and children, have an impact on each of us in our own situations.

Its membership has increased with the addition of Nigeria (United Methodist) and Rwanda (Free-Methodist Church).

Funding continues to be voluntary contributions from units.

Human rights

WFMW attended the NGO Subcommittee of the ad hoc Working Group on Human Rights in South Africa. The representative of WFMW in New York was involved with the planning for Nelson Mandela's visit to the United Nations in 1990. WFMW representatives also attended meetings of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and its subcommittees. The World Federation was represented at the Human Rights celebration in Paris in 1988.

Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

The World Federation was elected to the Board 1984-1991 and participated fully.

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Federation's representative was involved in the preparation and drafting of the Convention, including the insertion of a clause in article 37.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Representatives of WFMW attended meetings of the relevant NGO subcommittees in Vienna.

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Commission on the Status of Women

A representative attended annual meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women in Vienna and associated NGO consultations. Representatives are fully involved in the Commission and the NGO Committees on the Status of Women in Geneva, Vienna and New York.

United Nations Children's Fund

The World Federation obtained consultative status with UNICEF in 1989. It supports the theme of children in programmes at the unit, area and world level, in particular those relating to concerns for the girl-child. Representatives participated in the United Nations/NGO Conference on the theme "A safer world for children" and attended the World Summit for Children in New York. Units of the Federation engage in fund-raising for UNICEF.

World Health Organization

The organization participates in the programmes of the NGO subcommittees on primary health care and on traditional practices including genital mutilation, and in working groups on health.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

WFMW participated in the preparation of the Charter on Environment and Development. Representatives attended the Preparatory Committee meetings in New York and Geneva.

Other activities

WFMW held workshops at the national/international levels on human rights, rights of the child, racism, and women and health, and is preparing programmes on family life, ageing and the environment.

Information is disseminated at the national/international levels through reports and articles.

In 1990 the Federation president made a visit to South Africa as a member of a delegation to meet President de Klerk to urge for the dismantling of apartheid.

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WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION (WFSF)

(Category II)

Aims

The Federation was established in Paris, France, on 26 May 1973, under French legislation as a non-profit, independent and international association of a cultural, scientific and educational character. The Federation strives to be a forum where the stimulation, exchange, and examination of information, opinions, ideas, visions and plans for alternative, long-time futures can take place. The Federation promotes and encourages futures studies as well as innovative interdisciplinary analysis among all peoples by planning and holding regional and global futures studies conferences, promoting a higher level of futures consciousness in general, encouraging the democratization of future-oriented thinking and acting and stimulating awareness of the urgent need for futures studies in Governments and international organizations and in other decision-making and educational groups and institutions at the local, national, regional and global levels.

Membership

The members of the Federation are institutes and individuals from more than 70 countries from all regions, sectors and ideological perspectives of the world. They come from many disciplines and include scholars, policy makers, and other people seriously involved in futures studies. The membership has increased from 478 individual members (1988) to 531 (1992); from 48 institutional members (1988) to 53 (1992). The number of honorary members has remained three. Membership is open to students.

The WFSF has representatives to the United Nations in New York and Geneva.

Finance

The general activities of the Federation are financed mainly by membership fees from individuals ($50) and institutions ($200), and by the Turku School of Economics and Business Administration (Turku, Finland). It receives a yearly grant from the Ministry of Education of Finland, Professor Pentti Malaska of the Turku School of Economics was elected Secretary General on 1 January 1990 and the secretariat moved from Honolulu, Hawaii, to Turku. Until that date, the activities of the Federation were supported financially by the Hawaii University Research Center for Futures Studies. The costs of conferences and seminars are covered in general, by the local host institution or organization. Together with some other independent sources, UNESCO is funding the yearly futures studies courses arranged by WFSF (previously at the Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia; in 1992 in Bangkok, Thailand, and in Romania). UNESCO is also funding the joint project of collecting the FUTURESCO database and bulletin of futures studies.

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Conferences

(a) The Future of Development - Cultural, Economic, Scientific and Political Perspectives. Tenth World Conference, Beijing, China, September 1988, held in cooperation with the Chinese Association of Futures Studies and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences;

(b) Linking Long-range Visions to Short-range Decisions in the Pacific Basin Networking Community. Nagoya, Japan, November 1989. A WFSF regional conference, in cooperation with the University of Commerce and Business Administration, Aichi, Japan;

(c) Linking Present Decisions to Long-range Visions. Eleventh World Conference, Budapest, Hungary, May 1990, held in cooperation with the Futures Research Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences;

(d) Alternative Futures for Eastern Europe. Bulgaria, Sofia, June 1991. A WFSF regional conference, in cooperation with the Bulgarian Future Society, Centre for Strategic Business and Political Studies;

(e) The Designing of the Future in Europe: The Conceptions in the Year 1991. Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 1991. A seminar supported by WFSF and organized by the Czechoslovak Society for Science and Technology;

(f) Fears and Hopes in Doing Business with Eastern European Countries. Bucharest, Romania, May-June 1991. A seminar supported by WFSF;

(g) Advancing Democracy and Participation: Challenges for the Future. Twelfth World Conference, Barcelona, Spain, September 1991. Held in cooperation with the Centre Catala de Prospectiva;

(h) Coherence and Chaos in our Uncommon Futures: Visions, Means, Actions. Thirteenth World Conference, Turku, Finland (in preparation);

(i) The Future of Democracy in the Developing World. WFSF regional conference in October 1992 (in preparation).

Courses

(a) Everyday life in the XXI century. March-April 1988, Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia;

(b) Visions and praxis. April 1989, Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia;

(c) Multicultural ideas of desirable societies: 1990. May 1990, Inter-University Centre (IUC), Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia;

(d) Inventing milieux: cultures of the future. May 1991, Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia;

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(e) Integrating technological and environmental forecasting: a learning approach. August 1992, Stina de Vale, Romania (in preparation);

(f) Futures of development: historical roots, present trends and alternative futures. August 1992, Bangkok, Thailand (in preparation).

Publications

(a) WFSF Newsletter (four issues per year);

(b) Who Cares? And How: Futures of a Caring Society;

(c) Proceedings of the Honolulu Conference (1987);

(d) Linking Present Decisions to Long-Range Visions I & II;

(e) Proceedings of the Budapest Conference (1990);

(f) The Futures of Development. Selections from the Tenth World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation (1991).

Projects

WFSF has planned a joint project with UNESCO, focusing on the emerging trends of living cultures in the present and foreseeable future, in two regions, Latin America and Africa. It has also established the FUTURESCO database, which consists of an international bibliographical database (on abstracts on future-oriented literature, published since 1988), a bibliographical bulletin, entitled FUTURESCO, and an international directory of institutions, research centres and individual experts.

WORLD SAFETY ORGANIZATION

(Category II)

The purpose of the World Safety Organization (WSO) is to give international exposure to occupational and environmental safety and health, and other allied safety fields, together with accident prevention.

In the reporting period, WSO chapters were founded in China, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Malaysia, Philippines, Australia and India. WSO supported the European Commission, such countries as Czechoslovakia, Russia, Ukraine and Mexico, and various safety, environmental safety and health and security groups in numerous other countries.

There were no changes in funding sources.

WSO works with ILO, WHO, UNEP, the World Environment Centre and the International Social Security Association, and has provided assistance or support to numerous non-governmental organizations. It publishes newsletters and "tech-letters". In 1988, the president/director-general of WSO participated in the United Nations activities in Vienna, Austria. He participated as a WHO representative in the preparatory meetings for the conference on International Terrorism and Organized Crime (February-March 1988). In 1990, WSO attended the conference "A World Safe for Children" and provided information how various organizations in Ontario, Canada, designed health and safety awareness programmes. From 1988 to 1991, WSO liaison officers made contact with the United Nations during their regular meetings for NGOs in New York and with various United Nations offices in New York, Vienna, Geneva.

In March 1988, the WSO president/director-general had several contacts with non-governmental organizations and United Nations officials. In conjunction with Beijing Medical University, WSO planned and established a programme to be held in China in 1989. In 1989, the WSO chief executive officer visited and offered support to the United Nations in Geneva. She contacted the United Nations, ILO, WHO, UNEP and the International Social Security Association. A trip was also made to Spain where aid and assistance were offered to major organizations associated with safety in that country.

The programme planned for China was held, and a WSO chapter was established. In June the WSO chief executive officer travelled to Luxembourg to meet with the Director and the Assistant Director of the Occupational Safety and Health Directorate of the Commission of the European Communities. This resulted in an issuance of a letter to EC, in which WSO offered to assist in developing acceptable programmes in occupational safety and health in member countries. The WSO Trinidad and Tobago chapter, in conjunction with the ILO regional office, sponsored a Safety and Health Conference in Port-of-Spain, at the University of West Indies.

In 1990 WSO World Management Centre organized a programme where over 100 attendees from Trinidad and Tobago received emergency-response training. The programme was co-sponsored by the regional office of ILO. WSO presented a technical paper at the 12th World Congress on Occupational Safety and Health in Hamburg, Germany, organized by ISSA and co-sponsored by ILO. WSO consulted with one of the consultants to the Occupational Safety and Health Directorate of the Commisson of EC on the availability of information and materials. The president/director-general of WSO lectured at the International Road Safety Conference in Singapore, where nine Asian countries and transportation, safety, environmental security, etc., organizations were offered assistance and programmes from WSO. In August WSO attended the Fourth International Symposium on Health, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (El Paso, Texas), and advised on the need for cooperation between practitioners in the fields of occupational safety and health medicine and practitioners in the occupational safety and health profession. In September 1990 WSO attended the World Safety Conference for Children in New York. As a part of a programme, developed by the World Environmental Centre, a representative of India visited the Centre and observed its operations.

In 1991 WSO forwarded a statement to and attended Preparatory Committee meetings for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It was accredited as an NGO to the Conference. A WSO member made contact with the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (Budapest, Hungary).

In 1991 the WSO chief executive officer was invited to present a paper on attempts for international regulations in the areas of the environmental and occupational safety and health, at a symposium organized by the South Texas section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. An adapted version of her paper was presented to the Michigan Environmental Health Association of Registered Sanitarians. It will be printed in the 1992 issue of World Safety Journal.

Over the past several years, WSO has evaluated the need for assistance with various programmes in the developing countries. In 1992 WSO approved an internship programme for individuals from developing countries. Financing is being sought from the major international corporations, and a programme of "sponsorship" has been developed.

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WORLDVIEW INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

(Category II)

Worldview International Foundation is a non-governmental communications organization, in consultative status, category II, with the Economic and Social Council and in category C with UNESCO. Started in 1979, with headquarters in Colombo, Sri Lanka, Worldview focuses on human resource development through a process of "development communication". Some 300 professionals in the media and development communities in 52 countries are members. Worldview plays a special role - by means of audio-visual media - in giving voice to people's concerns and providing channels through which such concerns can be expressed across social, national and international boundaries. It has media centres/project offices in many developing countries.

During the period under review, Worldview continued to cooperate with United Nations agencies such as IFAD, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM, etc. It was actively involved in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Brazil, June 1992) and was accredited to the Preparatory Committee meetings.

The cooperative agreement which was signed between IFAD and Worldview in 1984 was successfully completed during the period under review. Under the agreement, Worldview agreed to participate actively in the development support communications (DSC) components in IFAD-financed projects by providing expertise, designing/developing audio-visual and print materials, and supervising/monitoring the DSC components thus provided. The DSC for Grameen Bank in Bangladesh was completed in 1989. The project strengthened the communications system of the Bank by establishing a video unit in its training section. Similarly, Worldview's support to the Nepal Agricultrual Development Bank ended by 1989. The activities of the audio-visual unit, which was established within the Bank's structure, were continued by the Bank.

Worldview completed its DSC for the Siaya Farmers Groups and Community Support Project in Kenya and thereafter provided consultancy services until April 1991 to supervise, monitor and evaluate the DSC. The focus of the component was on institution-building. The communication programme included supplementary information and communication activities designed to help strengthen the Siaya project in its "service delivery". Worldview completed a similar arrangement with IFAD in Sudan, where it provided technical support for the Northern Region Agricultural Rehabilitation Project. This involved training, developing audio-visual material for extension work, setting up a radio farm forum and a regional extension communication centre, and managing and evaluating programme activities.

In the Gambia, Worldview implemented a participatory communication and training programme in the Jahally-Pachaar Smallholder Project. The focus of the communication support component was to prepare the farming community over a period of time to take over the management of the project. The assessment of farmers' needs was the first activity of the project. Thereafter, training

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was imparted on an ongoing basis. Literacy/numeracy classes were conducted in the villages; committees at the village and zonal level were strengthened. The project was started in February 1988 with funds collected in Norway; UNESCO/IPDC funded it for 1989-1990.

Worldview continued its support to IFAD-financed projects in the Arab region, with its base in Damascus. It helped set up the audio-visual component of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Extension Department and provided a consultant who enhanced the ongoing training programmes for extension workers. Worldview also used mass media for nationwide agricultural instruction and extension and thus succeeded in reaching hundreds of thousands of farmers through national television. Television spots and radio programmes, training courses and "extension play" activities were among the project's components.

The Communication Training and Material Development Project in Bangladesh, which started in 1986 to provide DSC to UNICEF's activities, continued during the reporting period. Training, research, material development and evaluation were parts of the programme. Worldview's support to UNICEF's Expanded Programme for Immunization in Nepal continued during the period of reporting. A large number of television and radio spots was produced, dealing with various aspects of the major diseases against which childhood immunization was urged. In addition, posters, stickers, frequent newspaper advertisements etc., carrying simply written and well-illustrated messages on immunization were prepared, mass produced and distributed.

In Sri Lanka and Botswana, UNIFEM suported women's projects. The project in Sri Lanka trained women in cooperative managment, savings and banking, as well as in various vocational activities of their own choice. Emphasis was on the development of skills and self-reliance, with external assistance provided only at the initial stage. In Botswana the project focus was on training and communication for social change. The project assisted women's groups to undertake development activities which would improve their living standards and help their communities overall.

Worldview's media centres in Asia (Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka) and Africa (Kenya) produced many video programmes for various United Nations agencies and programmes such as UNICEF, UNESCO, UNCHS and ILO.

The work of Worldview is essentially value-based. Worldview regards communication as a two-way educational and sharing process. At the centre of this process are human values such as respect for all living beings and for the environment which sustains life.

Annex

GUIDELINES FOR THE COMPLETION OF QUADRENNIAL REPORTS

I. Format

The report must be submitted double-spaced and must not exceed four pages. Please note that any report exceeding this limit will not be accepted. It should be submitted in English, French or Spanish.

Centre the name of the organization in capital letters on the first page.

Send the report to:

The Chief
Non-Governmental Organizations Unit/DESD
United Nations - Room DC2-2340
New York, NY 10017

II. Content

The report should cover the activities of your organization for the years 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 and should contain all relevant information without referring to annexes. Any relevant publications sent to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit will be made available separately to the States members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

1. Brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

Please indicate, if appropriate, any increase in geographical membership; any substantial changes in sources of funding; any affiliation to an international NGO in consultative status.

2. Statements on the organization to participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings (e.g., attendance at meetings; oral and/or written statements).

Please indicate dates and venues of meetings and, for oral/written statements, items or subject.

3. Statements on cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies.

4. Other relevant activities:

(a) Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions, at the international, regional or national level;

(b) Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat;

(c) Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies or of the United Nations Secretariat;

(d) Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies etc.

III. Editorial suggestions

1. Draft the report in the third person - for example: "The organization's representative attended ..." or "The Executive Director attended ...".

2. With any reference to a United Nations document or publication include the relevant symbol. Quotations should be carefully referenced.

3. Give all language versions, when available, of all references to titles of organizations, publications, newsletters, magazines etc.

4. Do not use acronyms without first spelling out titles or organization names. However, acronyms may be used to designate United Nations programmes and specialized agencies - i.e. UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, etc. In referring to United Nations bodies, please give accurate names - i.e., Commission on Human Rights and NOT Human Rights Commission.

5. Give the name and title of the person submitting the report at the end of the report.

6. Please submit the report no later than 1 June 1992. (We would very much appreciate it if you could submit your report earlier.)

7. Feel free to attach copies of your publications for 1988-1991, especially those that contain articles or information regarding the United Nations.
